"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are rain, warmer, southerly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1897 BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,438. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Documents have been found in Georgetown, British Guiana, which are said to strengthen Great Britain's claim in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Five thousand Albanians are in full revolt against Turkey, and an encounter has taken place with Ottoman troops. No agreement was reached at the conference regarding the strike of British engineers. —Page 1.

Page 1.

A Brooklyn man, while hunting near Great Neck, L. I., was accidentally shot in the groin and abdomen by a friend and may die.

Dr. Nansen is accused of deliberately snubbing a committee of St. Louis officials and citizens who called to invite him to a luncheon.

John W. Jayne, a Post Office clerk, shot himself in the left breast at his home in West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. His condition is critical.

Harry Vanderbilt, a merchant at Haverstraw, was killed by the discharge of his shotgun upward into his chin. He leaves a wife and two small children.

In an eight-mile bicycle race at Guttenberg Robert Guth of this city fell exhausted from his wheel and a rib over his heart was broken. He may die from his injury.

Anxiety is felt in San Francisco for the safety of the party which sailed under Capt. Sorrenson to find treasure in the Solomon Islands. Sorrenson is said to be a pirate.

A brake on a Belt Line car snapped last night, and it ran down hill and came in collision with another car. Several persons were slightly injured, and one horse was disabled and was shot.

The Count and Countess Festetics have returned from a four years' cruise among the cannibals of the Solomon Islands in the South Seas. The Countess related an interesting story of their adventures.

Another day of wild disorder was spent in the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath in Vienna. Premier Badeni and Dr. Abrahamovics, the President, sought safety in flight. Fences were built about the tribune before the session began.

After a football game yesterday at Annapolis, between the Cadets and young officers of the White Squadron, the Cadets attempted to carry off the colors of the White Squadron. A fight followed, in which blows were struck, one of which disfigured the face of Cadet Dodd.

Charles L. McNally, seventeen years old, was shot yesterday and seriously wounded by Policeman Hannigan, who was chasing him for playing football in the street. The officer says the shooting was accidental, but witnesses assert that it was done deliberately.

Page 2.

At least 200,000 men and women in this city, employed in labors of necessity or for the comfort of the community, could have no Thanksgiving holiday.

Five hundred Staten Islanders who had paid 10 cents each yesterday to see a show and get souvenirs saw no show and got no presents. The showmen escaped.

Mrs. Julia Ambrose, twenty-six years old, whose husband had left her, took opium in the street yesterday, intending to kill herself. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner.

Hundreds of fast-flying birds and more than thirty expert wing shots drew a large crowd to the traps of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Babylon, on the occasion of the usual Thanksgiving Day shoot.

Michael defeated Starbuck in the twenty-five mile bicycle race at the Madison Square Garden last night. There was a big crowd present, and several world's records in other contests were lowered.

William Dwyer, a section foreman, was killed by a train at Floral Park, L. I. His wife, who tried ineffectually to get him from the track, stepped aside just in time to save herself.

Driven nearly frantic with hunger after walking the streets for eighteen hours with nothing to eat, Frank Brower, a cooper from Albany, broke a plate glass window, and gave himself up to the police.

Norman Morris, a Utica boy, who dislocated the fifth vertebra while diving in Jamaica Bay last August, causing paralysis of the entire body from the broken part down, died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday, after lying, unable to move, for twelve weeks.

Page 3.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur preached yesterday on the evils which afflict New York, and denounced bossism.

A Brooklyn woman slashed and nearly killed her husband with a razor because he found fault with her Thanksgiving dinner.

Magistrate Cornell yesterday discharged a boy accused of theft by his father because it was Thanksgiving Day and the boy was penitent.

Thorn and Mrs. Nack enjoyed Thanksgiving turkey in the Queens County Jail. Larsen, the sick juror, whose illness interrupted the trial, was able to go to his home.

While a young married couple were flat hunting in Harlem, the bride discovered the body of Christian Lauerosch, an unemployed butcher, who had hanged himself to a transom in a vacant apartment.

Thanksgiving was celebrated generally but quietly throughout the city. There were services in the churches, and bountiful dinners were given in all the public and private charitable institutions, and in the city's prisons. Outdoor sports were enjoyed on many fields

Thanksgiving Day was spent much after the fashion of Sunday at the White House. The President attended church and listened to a sermon by the Rev. D. Johnston, who declared that "rum, Socialism, and Jesuitism" are the chief perils that threaten the United States.

Americans in London celebrated Thanksgiving Day by a dinner at the Hotel Cecil last night. A letter was read from Queen Victoria, thanking the American Society in London for an illuminated address received from that body. Ambassador Hay made a speech. Americans in Berlin met at a banquet at the Kaiserhof and Ambassador White opened the toast list and proposed a joint toast to Emperor William and President McKinley.

Page 4.

It is understood that the Dominion Government has prepared a communication to the Washington authorities refusing to stop pelagic sealing unless assured of tariff concessions.

A suit has been brought against the town officials of Sing Sing to restrain them from appropriating more money or contracting any further indebtedness during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Donald A. McClelland, the young clerk who disappeared on Monday with $2,500 belonging to the Bronx Borough Bank, returned from Chicago to surrender and was arrested as he stepped from the train.

Raymond L. Ditmars lectured on "Snakes" at Public School 23, and produced nineteen live specimens to illustrate his remarks. He startled the audience, who were held spellbound, and listened attentively to the instruction given.

John Doebler, seventy-three years old, spent Thanksgiving Day in the workhouse. Although a professional and confessed beggar for the past twelve years, he had never been arrested before. He only begged on nice days, and only until he accumulated thirty or forty cents. His route was from One Hundred and Second Street to Forty-second Street.

Page 5.

The Orange Athletic Club eleven defeated the Elizabeth Athletic Club eleven by a score of 6 to 4 on the Orange Oval.

The University of Pennsylvania football team defeated Cornell yesterday afternoon on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, by the score of 4 to 0. Cornell manifested surprising strength.

An open golf tournament was opened yesterday at Lakewood. There was a large attendance of golf experts. Whigham, the amateur champion of the United States, made the best score in qualifying rounds.

The men employed on the vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard enjoyed games in addition to their Thanksgiving dinner. A man from the flagship New York captured the greased pig. The football team from the same vessel won in the game with the eleven from the battleship Iowa.

At Eastern Park the Brooklyn High School Football Team defeated the Polytechnic eleven by a score of 58 to 0, winning the Long Island Inter-scholastic League championship. The "Poly" boys showed poor team work, and were beaten practically at every point.

Page 7.

The President in his message will devote considerable attention to Alaska and to the subject of forest preservation.

Senator Platt asserts that seventy-eight members of the Assembly will go into the Republican caucus, and that J. M. E. O'Grady will be elected Speaker.

Ex-Congressman James J. Belden denied yesterday that he was to become the leader of the anti-Platt movement. The fight against Gruber in the Twenty-first District is to be pushed.

The Staten Island school teachers have not been paid for several months, and many are actually suffering for want of money. The trouble is due to the change in the law regarding the collection of school taxes.

The members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club and of society were out in force to witness and participate in the events on the grounds surrounding the clubhouse. The chief interest was centred in the stiff cross-country run.

Oscar Hammerstein announced that the Olympia would be reopened soon, under the management of a corporation that is being formed. He gave the plans in detail. He said he felt refreshed by his recent rest and was anxious to take up the work again.

It is announced that Mrs. James Duane Livingston, formerly Miss Mabel Channing Wright, will appear on the professional concert stage. She is a cousin of the Countess Zichy. Her husband is a descendant of James Duane, who was Mayor of New York in 1784.

Page 9.

St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church at Oyster Bay, L. I., was dedicated by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. The cornerstone was laid last June.

It is announced that the three banks at English, Leavenworth, and Marengo, Ind., which failed recently, will pay their creditors in full and resume business.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus has resigned the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago. The reason is malarial rheumatism, which followed his return to Chicago after preaching before the Broadway Tabernacle congregation in New York.

Page 10.

Evacuation Day was observed yesterday by the Old Guard with a parade and with flag raisings at the Battery and in Central Park.

A dog which had been chased and stoned by brutal boys stood facing an approaching cable car in the Bowery and let it crush him to death.

A call has been issued to various labor associations to meet in convention in Albany, Jan. 11, 1898, for the purpose of securing legislation favorable to labor.

Col. George W. Turner, as receiver for the defunct New York Recorder, was by virtue of a contract compelled to accept $145 worth of cigars in payment for advertising.

The Amalgamated Association of Painters and Decorators has complained against the contractor for the paint work in the Post Office, charging that the scaffolds are insecure, and also that union wages are not being paid.

A thousand householders and several factory owners on the Park Slope, in Brooklyn, intend to present a joint plumbing bill to the city for expenses incurred owing to the water being shut off from their houses.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott has asked contributions for the teachers and for the pupils at the Tougaloo (Miss.) Industrial and Normal School, who lost all their effects by fire, which destroyed the Girls' Hall.

George L. Fenner and his grown son were returning to their home in Jersey City after spending Thanksgiving Eve in New York, when they got into a dispute with two strangers, who slashed the two Fenners with knives.

George F. Stevens, the oldest telegraph operator at Police Headquarters, has been missing since Saturday, and his friends think that he has committed suicide. He was once engaged to the daughter of the famous gambler Mathias M. Danser. Stevens has been despondent since his sister's death, two years ago.

Probably the sole survivor of the wreck of the yacht Cythera in the blizzard of 1888 was found in St. Louis, and she told of the vessel's fate for the first time. The yacht sailed from New York on March 10 of that year, carrying William A. W. Stewart and some of his friends for a six months' cruise in the Bermudas, and was never heard from.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 8.

CRASH OF STREET CARS.

One Runs into Another and Several Persons Slightly Injured—A Brake Had Snapped in Two.

The brake on Belt Line car No. 163, going south, snapped at Fifty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue last night, and the car ran down the hill at that point, crashing into car No. 38 of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street Line, which was standing in front of the car barns at Fifty-fourth Street. Driver Michael Moran of 462 West Fifty-second Street could do nothing but try to turn his horses out, as the tracks were slippery, and he had no way of stopping his car. One of his horses was jammed in between the two cars, and had its leg broken, besides receiving other serious injuries. Policeman Thwaite of the West Forty-seventh Street Station shot the animal.

Mrs. Kate Moran of 153 West One Hundredth Street was in Car No. 38. She was thrown down, and cut by broken glass. She fainted. Rodger Conley of 211 West Sixty-first Street and Patrick Doyle of 208 West Sixty-fourth Street were in the runaway car, and both were slightly bruised. Dr. Cole of Roosevelt Hospital cared for the injured, and they were sent home in cabs. Driver Moran was slightly cut by flying glass, but was able to remain at work.

$100,000 FIRE IN PENSACOLA.

Storage Buildings and Freight Sheds Destroyed by a Firebug.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 25.—About $100,000 worth of property was burned this morning by an incendiary fire in the old compress building, which was used by several firms as a warehouse for the storage of hay and feed stuffs.

The fire spread from this building to Clubb's lumber yard, the old freight house of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the company's new freight house. The latter was filled to the roof with merchandise that had been pouring in since the removal of quarantine restrictions. The contents of both freight depots were destroyed.

Call to a New York Clergyman.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 25.—The trustees of the First Unitarian Church have invited the Rev. Theodore C. Williams of New York to occupy the pulpit of that church for six months. It is probable that he will be asked to become the permanent pastor.

Mr. Bryan Founds an Essay Prize.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 25.—William J. Bryan has given to the Missouri State University $250, which is to be used in awarding an annual prize for the best essay on the science of government.

BOY SHOT BY A POLICEMAN

Hannigan Was Chasing Young McNally for Playing Football in the Street.

HE SAYS IT WAS ACCIDENTAL

Witnesses Assert that the Officer Fired Deliberately—He Is Also Accused of Striking the Boy's Little Sister.

Charles L. McNally, seventeen years old, was shot and seriously hurt yesterday morning by Policeman John J. Hannigan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who was chasing him for being one of a crowd of boys who were creating a disturbance in East One Hundred and Seventh Street. The policeman says that he shot McNally unintentionally, but the stories of witnesses show that he fired deliberately at the fugitive.

It is asserted that the officer behaved in a surprisingly brutal way; that after shooting the boy he seized him by the collar and shook him, and that while leading his prisoner to the station he struck the boy's ten-year-old sister, Nellie McNally, in the stomach and knocked her down. But Hannigan himself tells an entirely different story.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Morris Hartfield, a dealer in insect powder at 208 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, called at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and reported that boys who were playing football in the street in front of his place had broken some of his windows. As Hartfield had made similar complaints before, Capt. Creeden sent out two patrolmen in plain clothes to try to arrest some of the boys. These patrolmen were Hannigan and Jarvis H. Smith. The crowd of boys was still playing football in front of Hartfield's place when they came upon the scene. When they were quite near the players the ball came rolling toward them.

Recognized the Officers.

"Give me a kick," said Smith, running forward.

"Cheese it, de cops, fellers," yelled a voice.

Instantly the crowd scattered. McNally had come out of the building where he lives only a moment before, and, seeing Hannigan running toward him, took to his heels. Smith started after another of the largest boys, who ran into a tenement house.

McNally ran toward First Avenue, with Hannigan following close behind him. When the boy turned down First Avenue he had gained considerably on the officer. The boy ran like a deer, and Hannigan's breath began to fail him and he fell further and further behind.

From this point Hannigan's story of the affair and that told by McNally and the witnesses of the shooting are decidedly different. The officer says that when he reached One Hundred and Fourth Street the boy was a block ahead of him, and that still further on, at One Hundred and Second Street, a policeman in uniform was standing.

"I wanted to give an alarm to the officer," said Hannigan to Capt. Creedon, "so I drew out my gun, intending to fire it in the air. Just as I had got it out I stumbled and fell on my knees, and the thing went off. The bullet struck the boy, who was a block ahead of me, but I did not know then that he was hit. That was the only shot that was fired."

McNally's Account of It.

The stories told by McNally and the witnesses of the affair are substantially the same. McNally says that the officer, when only about twelve feet away from him, pointed his revolver straight at him and fired, and that Hannigan then cursed him.

According to Louis Amberg of 1,976 First Avenue, and George Brown, who gave his address as 310 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Hannigan fired one shot in the air. McNally then started to run around a truck that was standing in front of C. H. Hinck's market at 2,008 First Avenue. A crowd of men were standing around the truck at the time.

He had just started around the truck when Hannigan, who was almost on top of him, pointed his revolver at him and fired again. The boy fell against a barrel standing on the curbstone and cried: "Oh, mother, I'm shot!" Hannigan ran up to him, seized him by the collar, shook him vigorously, and cursed him. There were so many men around the truck, say these witnesses, that if the officer's aim had not taken effect on McNally it would have been sure to hit some one else. A man known about the neighborhood as "Lifty" was standing close behind the boy when the shot was fired, and caught him as he stumbled against the barrel.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," said "Lifty" to Hannigan as the officer ran up, excited and breathless. There was no reply, but the crowd began to grumble angrily. "That cop ought to be lynched," came a voice. "The cur!" cried another. Hannigan, still holding his revolver in his hand, glared fiercely about him after he had shaken his prisoner. McNally was bleeding from a wound in his left thigh.

"I guess we'll walk it," said Hannigan, and he started away with the boy without sending for an ambulance or patrol wagon. McNally limped painfully and held his hand over his thigh.

Struck the Boy's Little Sister.

When they had gone as far as One Hundred and Fifth Street and Second Avenue they met the boy's father, John P. McNally, who was holding his little daughter by the hand. The old man had started out from his home with the girl to see what had happened to his son, for he had been told that an officer was chasing him.

As soon as the little girl caught sight of her wounded brother in the grasp of the officer she ran up to him, holding out her arms, and crying: "Oh, Charlie, what's the matter?"

Hannigan turned upon her and struck her a heavy blow in the stomach with his fist. The child doubled up with pain, and fell to the walk.

"Get out of here," said the officer, and he and the boy passed on.

There was nothing unusual in Hannigan's manner when he walked into the station with the prisoner. The boy was brought to the Sergeant's desk, where the charge against him was taken, and he was then taken to a cell. After he was locked up Hannigan came out, and said coolly to the Captain, "I guess I shot that man."

The Captain examined the prisoner at once, and found that the officer's guess was only too true. An ambulance was called, and the boy was sent to the Harlem Hospital. There the physicians probed unsuccessfully for the bullet. In the afternoon the patient lapsed into unconsciousness. Just how serious the wound is probably will not be known for a day or two.

The facts tend to show that McNally was not guilty of even so much as a misdemeanor.

Did No Wrong, Says the Father.

"He had just come out of the house," said his father, "and there wasn't time for him to have taken part in any disturbance. Perhaps he may have kicked the ball on his way down the street, but who wouldn't have done that. My son is not the kind of a boy to take part in a street disturbance. He earns $3 a week in the Butterick pattern factory, and he has never broken his envelope. He brings every cent home to the family. You can't find a flaw in his reputation. Somebody's going to suffer for this. I've been out hunting for witnesses, and I'm going out to hunt again. That officer will not only suffer for shooting my boy, but for striking my little girl. There was no excuse for that. She had done nothing to him. I was there, and saw it all."

The discovery of what his officer had done was a big surprise to Capt. Creeden. "I have considered him one of the best and most trustworthy officers in the precinct," he said. "His reputation is excellent. I have considered him a careful, steady-going man. But he is young, and is apt to be a little hasty—a little quick tempered. But there has never been any accusation against him before. It is not for me to consider the case one way or the other. That is for the Inspector to do. Of course if his story is true that he stumbled and fell on his knees, and that the bullet thus accidentally discharged struck the boy a whole block away, it was a strange circumstance, for a skilful marksman would find it difficult to hit a boy a two hundred-foot block away when the boy was running. But all I blame him for at present is for drawing his revolver in such a trival affair. He should not have done so."

The law allows an officer to fire at an escaping prisoner only when a felony has been committed.

Hannigan was a fireman before he went on the police force. He was appointed a policeman on Feb. 11, 1897. He was born in this country twenty-five years ago, and is married. Those who have known him for years say that his character has always been good. He has lived in this city most of his life, and has been in the Twenty-eighth Precinct since his appointment.

As soon as the affair was known Hannigan was held in the station until the arrival of Inspector McLaughlin, who will make a full investigation of the case.

A FIGHT AT ANNAPOLIS.

Cadets Try to Carry Off the Colors of the White Squadron Football Team—Blows Struck.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—The football game here to-day between the cadets and young officers of the White Squadron, which the cadets won by a score of 8 to 0, was followed by a disgraceful incident, for which cadets of the lower classes were responsible.

Lieut. James C. Cresap, serving on the White Squadron, sent a stand of three colors for the White Squadron team. At the close of the game about a hundred cadets came across the field to the colors, which were held by Mrs. Cresap, her son, and a little friend, and undertook to take the colors away.

The two flags held by the two boys were captured, though young Cresap resisted. Three or four cadets seized the flagstaff of the banner Mrs. Cresap held, but she kept so strong a hold on the staff that the cadets were not able to capture her colors.

The assailants went off triumphantly with the two captured banners. Ensign Trench of the White Squadron team seized one of the banners, and the rest of the eleven quickly joined in the fight. It did not take the White Squadron men long to get their colors back. In the course of the scrimmage, in which a good many blows were struck, Ensign Mustin gave Cadet Dodd a blow in the face that drew blood.

While this was progressing at the edge of the field, a White Squadron man in the centre of the field attempted to take a flag from a squad of cadets, and provoked another fight. The cadets' colors were rent in twain.

The lower class men were required to apologize to the team of the White Squadron.

NEGROES RIOT AT FOOTBALL.

One Man Fatally Hurt and Others Injured in Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 25.—The first football game ever played by negroes in Tennessee took place here this afternoon between local teams. The game was not finished on account of the fatal wounding of Fred Staples and the serious injury of half a dozen other players.

A riot concluded the game, when several drunken white men attacked the players because they could not make a touch-down. Hasty summons of the police prevented murder. A dozen chickens were offered as the prize, but the birds were stolen during the game.

HAVERSTRAW HUNTER KILLED.

Harry Vanderbilt's Gun Discharged into His Chin—He Leaves a Wife and Two Children.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Nov. 25.—As a result of a desire for a day's hunting, Harry Vanderbilt, a young merchant of this place, lies dead at his home—his young wife a widow and his two small children fatherless. Mr. Vanderbilt, with three companions, started out at an early hour this morning, intending to spend the day in hunting in the mountains which lie on the west of the village and are quite abundant with small game. The whole party hunted together until about noon, when their dogs got onto a trail which caused them to spread out, Vanderbilt and Silas B. Hull going in one direction, the other two in another. They had been separated but a few moments when Mr. Hull, who was about twenty-five feet in advance of Mr. Vanderbilt, was startled by the report of a gun. Thinking his companion had seen a rabbit and fired at it, he turned to see if it had been brought down, when, to his horror, he saw Vanderbilt fall to the ground.

Mr. Hull got to his friend, and was horrified to find that the entire contents of one barrel of Mr. Vanderbilt's gun had struck him under the chin, tearing that portion of the face away entirely, as well as almost one entire side of the face, and killing him instantly. Mr. Hull called the two other hunters, and, leaving one in charge of the body, started to notify the family and the Coroner. Mr. Hull says that he cannot understand how the accident could have occurred, unless Mr. Vanderbilt had attempted to crawl through the barbed-wire fence beside him and in doing so caught the hammer of his gun, which was cocked. Coroner Sloat on his arrival made a hasty examination, and found the entire charge lodged in the brain.

SHOT WHILE HUNTING.

Man Receives a Charge of Birdshot in the Abdomen and May Die.

John Swayne, twenty-two years old, was seriously and perhaps fatally wounded yesterday morning by the accidental discharge of a shotgun carried by his friend Frederick Haplin. Swayne lives at 92 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, and his friend at 359 Flushing Avenue, that city.

The young men went hunting in the vicinity of Great Neck. In crossing a small ditch Swayne fell, and his friend stepped forward to aid him. Haplin had his gun under his right arm, and as he leaned over to assist Swayne, the gun went off. The charge of bird shot entered Swayne's abdomen and groin. Swayne was taken to the hospital at Flushing. Dr. Kausmann attended him, and last night he said Swayne had a fair chance for recovery. Both men agree that the shooting was entirely accidental.

BICYCLE RACER BADLY HURT.

He Falls Exhausted and Breaks a Rib Over His Heart.

At an eight-mile race of the Heather Bell Athletic Club yesterday on the grounds of the Guttenberg race track, Robert Guth of 158 West Sixty-first Street, New York, was so exhausted that he fell from his bicycle and may die from his injuries.

The race was for club members only, and eleven men entered. Young Guth kept in the lead from the start, and in the eighth lap was twenty yards ahead. He rode over the line, and then fell gasping over the handlebars of his wheel. He was picked up unconscious, and Dr. Justin was hastily summoned.

Upon examination the physician said the young man had one rib broken and was otherwise injured about the body. The broken rib, he said, was probably caused by falling over the handlebar, and it may possibly prove fatal, as it is directly over the heart. Young Guth was put to bed in a hotel, and later was taken to his home in New York.

WILD TUMULT IN VIENNA

Premier Badeni and Dr. Abrahamovics Seek Safety from the Reichsrath in Flight.

FENCES ABOUT THE PRESIDENT

British Ambassador, Mark Twain, and Other Foreigners Witness the Scenes of Disorder—Emperor Francis Joseph Consulted.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—The unparalleled scenes of violence in the lower house of the Reichsrath yesterday are almost the only subject of conversation throughout Austria to-day. The German Progressist Party has published a note, expressing regret at the outbreak and disclaiming any responsibility for it.

When the lower house of the Reichsrath reassembled to-day, after adjourning yesterday from the scene of unprecedented disorder, all the Ministers were present, and the approaches to the Presidential Tribune were blocked, doors having been erected since the disgraceful fighting of yesterday in and about the tribune and throughout the house.

The entrance of the President of the Chamber, Dr. Abrahamovics, was the signal for loud and ironical salutations, which were followed by vehement Leftist shouts of "Shame!"

Dr. Abrahamovics made an attempt to speak; but Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, interrupted him, shouting:

"Some one else must take the Chair. Not this swindler!"

Herr Schoenerer, the leader of a section of the German Opposition, then yelled at the top of his voice:

"I demand the right to speak, which I am entitled to!"

Thereupon Dr. Wolff retorted:

"There is no such thing as right in this House. It is trodden under foot by his Mamelukes."

As the uproar which followed showed every sign of increasing, Dr. Abrahamovics adjourned the House until 3 o'clock this afternoon, amid a storm of "Hurrahs!" and "Bravos!"

The sitting was resumed at half-past 3. Immediately the Leftists commenced a tremendous din, in the midst of which the German Centrist, Herr Falkenhayn, conceived as a happy idea a proposal to cow obstructionists by threatening their pockets. He moved that for the future disorderly members might be suspended for three days by the President or for thirty days by the House, during which time their allowance should be stopped, while members refusing to leave the Chamber when requested might be forcibly expelled.

The speech was interrupted with continuous uproar, Herr Wolff shouting "Let's pitch the blackguards out." The President vainly called for order. Finally Herr Wolff stationed himself directly in front of the Presidential tribune and began a shrill whistle. A number of Deputies tried to force open the doors at the front of the platform, while a party of Czechs endeavored to prevent them.

When the tumult was at its height Herr Abrahamovics declared that he regarded the motion of Herr Falkenhayn as a necessary measure of self-defense, and called for the voting. The whole sought at once rose, and the President declared the motion carried. A number of Deputies then began clambering upon the President's platform, whereupon he seized his bell and left the house.

After a short interval he returned and began to address the Chamber, but his voice was drowned in a torrent of Leftist yells and shouts of "Get out!" and "Shame!" Finally the sitting was suspended for an hour, at the close of which President Abrahamovics returned and announced that, in accordance with wishes expressed in many quarters, he had decided to close the sitting, to open again to-morrow.

These scenes, which are regarded as a parliamentary coup d'état, were witnessed by the British Ambassador, Sir Horace Rumbold, and by Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) with other noted foreigners. The motion of Count Falkenhayn, former Minister of Agriculture, was carried by means of an evidently preconcerted signal between President Abrahamovics and the Rightists, for no word of the President's speech was audible.

This novel proceeding was greeted with howls and jeers by the Obstructionists. For a long time Count Badeni, the Premier, stood calm and unmoved; but when the disorders reached a climax, both he and the President sought safety from personal violence in flight.

Five Vienna newspapers, including the Neue Freie Presse and the Socialist organ, Arbiter Zeitung, in addition to several provincial journals, have been confiscated for articles on Wednesday's proceedings.

Count Badeni had interviews with Emperor Francis Joseph last night and this morning. To-day's sitting was delayed while the carpenter's built the fences around the President's chair. While this was going on, the assembled members indulged in animated discussions and jested about the "Presidential cage."

The leaders of the Opposition met this evening to decide what steps should be taken in view of the violation of the Constitution, but no decision was arrived at.

SAILED UNDER A PIRATE.

Anxiety Felt for the Californians in Quest of Pacific Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—A story comes from Honolulu that has caused much anxiety among the friends of the sixteen young men who recently sailed from this port on the schooner Sophia Sutherland in search of treasure on the Solomon Islands.

The trading master of the little craft, now presumably cruising in the South Seas, is Capt. Sorrenson, who, according to ex-Consul Churchill of Apia, has a black record as a pirate and desperado in the islands of the Central Pacific. When the Sophia Sutherland reached Apia she was subjected to a searching scrutiny, during which Sorrenson was identified as the man who had led a similar treasure-seeking expedition from Melbourne on the schooner Albert, which he soon transformed into a regular pirate.

In 1884 he was captured by the British warship Dart, and sent to prison for ten years. Since then he had not been heard from, but now he is in virtual command of a company of Californians, who put faith in his stories of the fabulous wealth of the Solomon Islands.

LIONESS ATTACKS A TAMER.

Bronco Boccaccio Barely Saved Alive from a Cage in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Bronco Baccaccio, a lion tamer, was attacked by a vicious lioness late Wednesday night, and though scratched by the claws of the infuriated beast, bitten in a half dozen places, and covered with blood from a score of wounds, he battled with the lioness with gun and club, and by the heroic efforts of Trainer Johnson, his assistant at the Zoo Gardens, escaped with his life. It was even after a struggle of nearly a half hour that Juliet, the lioness, was beaten into submission, and sent skulking into a corner of the cage.

Boccaccio was in the middle scene, known as "the lion hunt in the jungle." Driving the lioness into a corner, the trainer commanded the beast to leap over his head. The lioness leaped and struck the trainer square in the face and throat. Boccaccio went to the floor, with the maddened beast over him. Johnson thrust a long pole through the bars and struck the lioness in the mouth, and she retreated. The trainer got on his feet, but was met with another rush. With a sweep of her paw the trainer caught Boccaccio on the left hip, tearing away the flesh, and her jaws closed on the arm of the prostrate man. Another blow from the iron bar gave the trainer a chance to crawl behind "Vic" and "Spitfire," two other lions in the cage, which turned on Juliet. Boccaccio struck Juliet over the head with the gun and club, and was assisted from the cage.

NANSEN SNUBS A COMMITTEE.

Arctic Explorer Said to Have Refused to See St. Louis Officials Who Offered a Courtesy.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—According to an afternoon newspaper, Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, who last night lectured to a crowded house at Music Hall on his travels in the far north, deliberately snubbed a committee of prominent officials of the municipality and Federal Government and gentlemen in private life who called on him at the Planters' Hotel to-day to extend certain courtesies.

Among the more prominent members of the committee were Mayor Henry L. Zeigenhein, ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble, ex-Secretary of the Interior David Francis, United States Circuit Judge Amos M. Thayer, Col. Nathan Cole, Judge Klein, Prof. C. M. Woodward of Washington University, Superintendents Solden of the Public Schools and Bryan of the High School, the venerable Mr. Gray of the Academy of Science, Mr. Emil Pretorious, editor of The Westliche Post; Frederick L. Judson, and Paul F. Coste, President of the School Board.

The story of the affront is told as follows:

"When the citizens first assembled in the parlors of the Planters' Hotel they were met by Manager Hurd, who charged that the free reception of Dr. Nansen at the High School Thursday afternoon had detracted from the attendance upon the doctor's lecture Wednesday, and he showed a disposition to resent the offering of any further honors.

"The committee had arranged a carriage ride to Shaw's Botanical Gardens, to be followed by a luncheon, but these courtesies were declined through his manager."

PULLMAN PORTER ARRESTED.

Accused by a Providence Broker of Trying to Steal $42,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Lee Pitts, a negro Pullman porter living in this city, is a prisoner at the Four Courts on the charge of attempted robbery. A. E. Hill, a broker of Providence, R. I., alleges that Pitts tried to steal from his pocket an envelope containing $39,000 in certified checks and $3,000 in cash.

Broker Hill was a passenger on the Baltimore and Ohio train which arrived in St. Louis from the East to-day. As soon as the train reached the Union Station he caused the arrest of Pitts. Mr. Hill is the owner of several lead and zinc mines at Joplin, and is on his way there. He says he will remain in St. Louis long enough to push the prosecution.

CLERK ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

John W. Jayne of the Post Office Force Shoots Himself.

John W. Jayne, a clerk in the General Post Office, shot himself in the left breast yesterday in the dining room of his flat at 235 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. His wife and child were in the kitchen at the time. Mrs. Jayne heard the shot and ran to the room. When she saw him bleeding on the floor she screamed and fainted. Neighbors attended to her and called for the police.

When two policemen arrived they found Jayne propped against the wall calmly smoking a cigarette. They asked him how he was hurt, and he replied: 'No one is to blame. I'm tired of it all, and I shot myself." He declined to answer any further questions. He was unconscious when an ambulance arrived from the Manhattan Hospital, and last night Dr. Moorhead of the hospital said the bullet had lodged in the left lung and his condition was critical.

DEATH MYSTERY IN COLUMBIA.

J. W. Wallace's Body Identified by His Wife in Potter's Field.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 25.—Several days ago, when a circus was in Columbia and a great crowd of strangers in town, a man was killed by a passenger train near the Union Station. The body was horribly mangled. No valuables were found, and after two days, as the stranger was not recognized, the body was placed in a plain pine-board coffin and burried in Potter's Field. The Coroner concluded the man was a tramp.

Nothing more was thought about the matter here until yesterday, when the young wife of J. W. Wallace of Wallaceville, Fairfield County, son of a leading physician in that town, came here hunting for her husband, who had driven down to Columbia the day of the circus. His horse and buggy were found at a livery stable. It was only then that the searchers thought of connecting the young planter with the body buried in Potter's Field. The young woman decided to endure the ordeal of viewing the disfigured remains. They were exhumed by the Coroner, and Mrs. Wallace recognized her husband. How Wallace got upon the track is a mystery. It is possible he was drugged, robbed, and placed there by some of the gang accompanying the circus.

New Haven Man Choked to Death.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 25.—John McCarthy, aged fifty-four, a teamster residing on Colis Street, was choked to death this morning by a piece of beefsteak lodging in his throat, when he was eating breakfast.

An Engagement Announced.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The engagement of Miss Mary Alice Sage, daughter of Col. O. V. Sage, Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison, to Harold Whitehall Roberts of Utica, N. Y., was announced to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Wednesday evening in New Mexico has moved northeastward to Missouri. It will move northeastward over the lake regions. Rain has fallen generally in New England, the lake regions, and the Central Valleys, and snow in the northern Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley; it has risen throughout the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature is higher in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region; it has fallen throughout the Rocky Mountain districts and decidedly on the middle Rocky Mountain slope. Rain and warmer weather are indicated for New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Rain or snow will continue in the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, followed by clearing and decidedly colder weather this afternoon or night. The weather will be generally fair in the West Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain districts. A decided fall in temperature is indicated for the Middle Rocky Mountain slope and the West Gulf States, with a cold wave in Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and the northern portion of Western Texas and New Mexico.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	45	33	36
6 A. M.	43	34	36
9 A. M.	45	38	40
12 M.	45	40	47
4 P. M.	45	43	45
6 P. M.	46	44	44
9 P. M.	45	46	46
12 P. M.	46	46	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42½
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1896	46
Corresponding date for last 20 years	40

The humidity at 8 A. M. yesterday was .73, and at 8 P. M. it was .71. The maximum temperature was 35° at 8 P. M., and the minimum was 32° at 12:15 A. M.

CRUISE IN THE SOUTH SEAS

The Countess Festetics Tells an Interesting Story of Her Adventures Among the Cannibals.

THEIR HEAD-HUNTING CUSTOM

The Most Valiant Chief Is He Who Captures the Most Heads—Solomon Islanders Experts at This Fancy—Babes Taught to Smoke.

The young Countess Festetics, who is now in New York visiting her mother, Mrs. Louis T. Haggin, has had many strange experiences in many odd corners of the world during the six years since she left the city. The most interesting of these have been during the past four years, cruising in the Count's yacht part of the time among the South Sea islands, whence stories of encounters with cannibals and pirates have

ed to know how the things were made, and I really learned to do a great many things.

Delightful Head-Hunting Expeditions

"When the people go head hunting is one time when they eat human flesh. The prisoners whom they have captured in war they take out in the canoes with them, and they eat nothing but their flesh, as they think it makes them more valorous. Once a year they build their canoes, and before they are launched they go on a head-hunting expedition, and the most savage and most ferocious looking heads are brought back and hung on the bow of the canoes when they are launched. This is supposed to give the canoe virtue, so that it can see in all directions when it takes part, later, in head-hunting expeditions. Carved wooden heads are always swung at the bows of the canoes.

"These head-hunting expeditions are the expeditions of the people against their enemies. They never fight their own people unless one man owes another something and will not pay it, and then the Chief gives the man who cannot get his legitimate dues privilege to kill the man who is in his debt the first time he sees him. The most valiant Chief is the one who gets the most heads. Each Chief has a little tambu, or hut, where he keeps the skulls which show his valor, and if an ordinary man can get a certain number of skulls, he is made a member of the aristocracy of his tribe.

"The men as they are ready to start for a head hunt make the most magnificent sight I ever saw. They have long canoes, beautifully made and sewed together and set with pearl shells. There is nothing crude about them. The prow is twelve feet high, they are very narrow, barely wide enough for one man, and there are fifty men in one canoe, and perhaps thirty or forty canoes. They have a particular way of paddling when they are going on these head hunts, putting their paddles into the water and then striking them in a certain way against the canoe. They have different strokes in paddling for different occasions—funerals, feasts, and other ceremonies. The people of the Shortlands do not go head hunting now, but their neighbors do, and the Rubianas in New Georgia are among the fiercest of the head hunters. They have depopulated two or three islands, and many of the people have gone back into the bush for fear of them. They are comparatively safe there, for people are superstitious about the bush.

"This has all been very interesting to my husband and me, for we are both interested in ethnology, and I think we would enjoy going back there again."

DOCTORS COULD NOT SAVE HIM.

Utica Boy Who Broke His Back While Diving Last August Died in St. Mary's Hospital.

After living twelve weeks with a broken back, Norman Morris, eighteen years of age, of Utica, N. Y., died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. Every possible expedient was brought into play to save the boy's life, but from the very first the doctors who had the case and House Surgeon Charles H. Phillips, who attended the patient daily, said that there could be no hope of doing so.

On Aug. 29 last Norman went to Brooklyn from Utica with his uncle. They were on a visit to the city, and the first thing the boy did was to go for a swim in Jamaica Bay. He dove from the bow of a small boat into shallow water. His head struck against a sandbar, and when he came to the surface he was unconscious and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morris, the boy's parents, were immediately telegraphed for. The doctors found that the fifth vertebra of the spinal column had been shaken from its place, and that the bone was pressing against the spinal cord. Norman's body below the break in his spine was completely paralyzed from the time of the accident until his death. His mind remained clear and bright, and he could talk almost every day with his mother, but could not move a muscle of his body.

The Roentgen rays and the system of stretching the body with weights were tried, but with no success. It was impossible to get the vertebra back into place. The sufferer spoke to his mother yesterday just before his death. The parents are well-to-do people in Utica. The body will be sent there to-day. It is stated on good authority that young Morris embraced the Catholic faith before his death.

A DEBT OF $541,000.

A Creditor of James R. Willard & Co. Wants $3,000 on Account.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Attachment proceedings were begun in the Superior Court yesterday by William H. Osterhout against Elmer and Jay Dwiggins, once members of the firm of James R. Willard & Co., New York stock brokers, who failed some time ago.

The plaintiff alleges that the firm is indebted to him to the amount of $541,000. He also says that the Dwigginses are owners of real estate at Beverly Hills valued at $3,000, and that the Court was asked for a writ of attachment on the property. A levy was made on the property yesterday morning by the Sheriff.

ILLINOIS ANTI-TRUST LAW VOID.

State's Attorney Searle Lays It to an Amendment Passed This Year.

MOLINE, Ill., Nov. 25.—State's Attorney Searle to-day made the assertion that the Illinois anti-trust law of 1891 is practically rendered null and void by an amendment passed by the last Legislature and approved June 11 this year. The amendment on its face, says Attorney Searle, appears to be of innocent if not of commendable nature, but its effect is held by him to be a bar to successful prosecution of any violator of the law.

Reference to the new statutes while engaged in a case in which the law in question is involved is the ground for his assertion. The statutes show the amendment was signed by the Governor on June 11 and went into force July 1.

ILLINOIS REAPPORTIONMENT.

Democrats Talk of Fighting It by Injunction Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—If there be any law under which they can take action, the Democratic leaders will attempt to prevent the Republican Legislature, in special session, from making a reapportionment of the State. Just how to proceed with anything like assurance of success is the question they are now endeavoring to solve. The plan at present under consideration is to enjoin Gov. Tanner from incorporating the subject of reapportionment in the call for a special session. For a legal opinion as to how far they can go, the question has been submitted to ex-Justice Simeon B. Shope.

It is understood that several Democratic lawyers have had it under advisement, with the result that they have all failed to decide clearly whether an injunction can be made to lie against the chief executive. The Democratic State Central Committee, backed by the Cook County organization, seems to be behind the movement. It is also said that ex-Gov. Altgeld has been interesting himself, on the ground that he does not want the apportionment made under his administration, disturbed until the Democrats again get control of the General Assembly.

HOSPITAL HIS HIDING PLACE.

Fugitive Bartender Arrested on a Charge of Stealing $50.

Charles Nugent, twenty-seven years old, a bartender, with no home, was arrested last night at the Flatbush Hospital, Brooklyn, on a charge of larceny.

Until two months ago Nugent was employed as a bartender by James Mallon of 86 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. Then, it is alleged, he took $50 out of the cash drawer and departed. After wandering around for two or three days he presented himself at the hospital and applied for admission, saying he was a very sick man. An examination showed that he only had a slight touch of eczema, but on his protestations that he was too weak to go out he was allowed to remain. The fare and treatment seemed to agree with him, and he was in no hurry to go away.

Yesterday Detective Farrell of the Richards Street Station had occasion to visit the hospital, and noticed Nugent's name on the register. A warrant had previously been issued for the bartender's arrest, and the detectives were instructed to look out for him. Farrell walked in and found Nugent quite contented with his lot. He arrested him and took him to the Richards Street Station.

Hurt Getting Off a Car.

Herman Dingler, thirty-three years old, whose home is at 113 East Eighty-third Street, was seriously injured while alighting from a Twenty-third Street car west of Sixth Avenue last night. The pavement was muddy and slippery, and as Dingler got off the car he slipped and fell. One of his arms was fractured, he was cut about the nose and eyes, and it is feared that he was internally injured. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

MICHAEL BEATS STARBUCK

More Than Three Miles Ahead at the End of the Twenty-five-Mile Paced Race.

CYCLE RACES IN THE GARDEN

Several World's Records Lowered—Short-Distance Contests Interesting—Crowd Favors Starbuck at First, Then Hisses.

In his eventful career on the cycle track little James Michael probably never finished such a wonderful performance as delighted thousands of spectators at the Madison Square Garden last night. The midget lad from Wales rode twenty-five miles in 50 minutes and 29 seconds on a nine-lap board track, banked so steeply on the turns that the riders leaned over at a seemingly perilous angle.

It had been arranged as a race between Michael and J. Frank Starbuck of Philadelphia, each of whom has scored victories over the other. As Michael at the finish was 29½ laps ahead of his rival—more than three miles—it was evidently an uneven contest.

From six miles to the end the world's records for indoor, paced, middle-distance racing were broken. Michael at Chicago within a fortnight established a number of world's records in indoor figures, but last night he lowered his Chicago time for the twenty-five miles by 2 minutes 5 1-5 seconds. In the short distance races preceding the big match, Nat Butler in the professional handicap, riding from scratch, finished the wile in 2:01 2-5, creating a new world's record for that class of contest. Butler is the holder of the American record for the mile handicap out of doors, at 2 minutes flat.

Starbuck started out well, and for three miles seemed to have excellent chances of taking the prize money. Two thousand dollars was offered for the big race—$1,400 for the winner and $800 for the loser. After several miles of lively running the Philadelphian seemed to become fatigued and slowed down. Thereafter, except for a few bursts of speed, which, from the appearance of the rider's face, seemed to cost him physical agony, he continued his tardy gait, riding little swifter than a novice.

When he first made his appearance in the arena, he seemed to be the favorite. Cheer after cheer followed him on the first few miles of his ride, but when Michael began to pass him, the crowd began to hiss him, and the signs of disapproval were emphatic before the race was finished.

To judge from the attendance last night, the indoor racing of the Winter will be immensely popular. Fully 7,000 persons were within the big inclosure. Several hundred seats were vacant at first, speculators having bought the tickets for these and retained them in hopes of fancy prices. Later in the evening the seats were filled up, many of those anxious to view the racing having paid the prices demanded by the speculators. At 8 o'clock, the time of opening, a line of men and women, three and four deep, stretched from the Twenty-sixth Street entrance to Fourth Avenue. The crush at this entrance was severe, women fainting and men struggling to keep their feet. The police scattered at several times to use their sticks, but the crush was not lightened. Probably 3,000 persons failed to gain admittance.

The Throng Enthusiastic.

It was a very enthusiastic crowd. From the seats the riders could be seen all the way round, in spite of the crowd that filled the arena. In the professional events the crowd waxed warm in its applause, and was little interested in the big list of amateurs who raced in the two-mile handicap. When the big match was run the noise was almost deafening for almost every minute the twenty-five mile contest lasted.

The track is steeply banked, and the men leaned at a considerable angle around the course. Despite the apparent danger of tumbling, few spills occurred, and none of these resulted in serious injury. Many of the old circuit chasers of the professional class and a good list of some of the best amateurs in the New York district were seen on the track. Among the professionals the foreign riders Lamberjack, Gougolz, and Taylore were objects of general interest. Nat Butler, Charles Murphy, Jay Eaton, Fred Titus, R. A. Miller, and Frank Waller, in the professional ranks, also received a hearty greeting.

Cheers Before the Big Race.

It was the big race that the thousands had assembled to see, and when Starbuck went around the track shortly after 10:15 o'clock for a warming-up spin, the cheering did not subside for some time. Little Michael got a vociferous reception as he rode around with a bouquet of roses, which an admirer had sent from one of the boxes, in his hand. His pacemakers were marked with red sashes, while Starbuck's pacing teams wore yellow. Starbuck rode a 96 gear, his favorite limit, and Michael used the 106 gear he always rides. The pacing teams were twelve for each man, all tandems.

Just before the race was started it was found that some person had thrown, or scattered tacks over the track, near the finish line. They were of large size, big enough to tear a tire beyond immediate repair, and sure to stop the race. The track officials made a quiet search, but were not able to find the miscreant. A spectator leaning over the inside rail, said he had felt light objects strike his coat, and it is supposed some one within the arena was responsible for the deed. Brooms were found and the track cleaned as thoroughly as possible in a short time.

Arthur A. Zimmerman, the former champion, was starter. Al Weinig pushed off Michael, and H. T. Eisenberg of Philadelphia attended to Starbuck. On the crack of the pistol, Michael jumped several yards ahead of Starbuck and caught his pacing team cleverly. At the mile Michael was leading. For the nine laps of the second mile Michael was ahead, with Starbuck's pacers tacked behind his rear wheel, until the turn to the homestretch, when Starbuck shot to the front. The spurt proved too much for him and he lost his pace, running a lap alone ten yards behind the Welshman.

Noisy Delight of the Crowd.

In the third mile, Michael's team, followed closely by the little racer, passed Starbuck, leading by a lap. The crowd broke into a shriek of delight at this. Michael, little heeding, kept on at a terrific gait, finishing the fourth mile in less than two minutes. In the fifth mile, Michael a second time passed the Philadelphian, and in the following mile gained another lap. Starbuck lost his pace, took Michael's for a lap, then caught his own again. Michael passed for another lap, Starbuck tacking on and running a spirited neck to neck race for a lap, only to fall back again.

Apparently Starbuck gave up the race at this point. His gait slowed, and he seemed to take little interest in the contest thereafter. To the finish it was simply a swift glide for Michael, who passed Starbuck again and again, until the spectators lost reckoning of the laps he had gained. Several times it seemed as if Starbuck was on the point of quitting, but he hung on, sometimes behind his pace, which was forced to slow down for him, and again riding alone, giving no attention to the uproarious crowd, which hissed him, or to the pacing crews of his rival.

Michael never for an instant dropped his record-breaking gait. Four times again he finished miles each under two minutes, hardly ever more than a few inches behind his pacer wheel. When the crowd heard that the records were going the excitement redoubled, and the big Garden resounded with cries and yells. When the pistol was fired on the twenty-fourth mile Starbuck slowed a little, caught on behind Michael, and, for a few laps, gave to the ride the semblance of a contest. At the finish, however, he was ten yards behind, and apparently suffering severely. The crowd swarmed over the railings and bunched around Michael, who was hurried off to his quarters. The officials announced that Michael had won by twenty-nine and a half laps. Here is the time of the race by miles:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.	Michael's Previous Record.
1	Michael	2:04	2:01 4-5
2	Starbuck	4:09 1-5	4:02 2-5
3	Michael	6:11 1-5	6:04 1-5
4	Michael	8:06 1-5	8:05 3-5
5	Michael	10:06 2-5	10:03 2-5
*6	Michael	12:07	12:07 2-5
7	Michael	14:09 1-5	14:15 3-5
8	Michael	16:10 2-5	16:21
9	Michael	18:07 4-5	18:25 4-5
10	Michael	20:08 2-5	20:30 4-5
11	Michael	22:07 4-5	22:35
12	Michael	24:1[illegible]	24:39 3-5
13	Michael	26:10 2-5	26:50 3-5
14	Michael	28:13	29:02
15	Michael	30:12 1-5	31:10 2-5
16	Michael	32:12 2-5	33:14 4-5
17	Michael	34:18	35:23
18	Michael	36:21 2-5	37:31 2-5
19	Michael	38:23	39:38 3-5
20	Michael	40:25 2-5	41:46 4-5
21	Michael	42:26 3-5	43:55 2-5
22	Michael	44:25 1-5	46:06 2-5
23	Michael	46:28 3-5	48:23
24	Michael	48:36 1-5	50:29 3-5
25	Michael	50:29 1-5	52:34 2-5

*World's indoor records from sixth mile to finish.

Interest in the Mile Handicap.

The mile handicap for professionals was interesting for the fresh way it was run. Gougolz made his first appearance in the third heat, and his riding was loudly cheered. He was scratch man, and for eight laps held to the rear. At the ninth lap he suddenly went up to lead, and went around the track first, losing first place by a few feet to Goodman. In the final, Nat Butler, on scratch, broke the world's indoor handicap record for the mile, finishing it in 2:01 3-5. Butler held the outdoor handicap record in 2:00 flat, made by him in Louisville this year. Gougolz, in the final, led after the fifth lap to the bell lap, when Butler passed him, and at the line Al Weinig did the same.

In the amateur event, a two-mile handicap, the trials were remarkable for the time which it is claimed F. R. Warren of Brooklyn made. The timers gave it out as 3:58 2-5, which would be a world's record, if true. Many spectators who saw the race, however, assert that it was not fast enough for these figures. In the fourth trial, G. Hunter of the New Jersey Athletic Club ran off the track, breaking a tendon and probably sustaining internal injuries. In the following heat E. De Martini and C. W. Young, both of Brooklyn, rode off the edge, but were not badly hurt. The race was won by William Frank, with W. L. Losee second, and O. V. Babcock third.

Taylore's third-of-a-mile exhibition ride was made in 42 seconds. The little racer who will meet the winner of the twenty-five-mile race on Christmas night did not seem to be overexerting himself. C. T. Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen rode an exhibition mile in 2:11.

Short-Distance Summaries.

The short-distance summaries follow:

One-Mile Handicap, Professional, Three Heats.—First Heat—Won by J. A. Newhouse, Buffalo, 20 yards; second, L. R. Lefferson, Asbury Park, 40 yards; third, Nat Butler, Boston, scratch. Time—2:14 4-5. Second Heat—Won by A. E. Weinig, Buffalo, 50 yards; second, D. D. Stevens, Buffalo, 40 yards; third, A. T. Crooks, Buffalo, 70 yards. Time—2:05 4-5. Third Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, New York, 15 yards; second, Jean Gougolz, France, scratch; third, Frank Waller, New York, 100 yards. Time—2:08 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Nat Butler; second, A. E. Weinig; third, Jean Gougolz; fourth, E. D. Stevens. Time—2:01 3-5, world's indoor record.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur, Six Heats.—Final heat won by William Frank, C. T. W., 100 yards; second, W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, 100 yards; third, O. V. Babcock, New York, scratch. Time 4:23.

One-third Mile, Exhibition, Professional.—Edouard Taylore, France, paced by Gougolz and Lamberjack. Time—0:42.

One Mile, Exhibition, Amateur.—C. T. Earl, Brooklyn, paced by J. Hall, A. C. Ralyea, T. Wright, and E. Clark. Time—2:11.

EXPERT SHOTS AT BABYLON.

A Large Crowd Watches the Contests at the Traps of the Westminster Kennel Club.

Several hundred fast-flying pigeons and more than thirty of the most expert amateur wing shots in the country were the attractions that drew a large crowd to the traps of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Babylon, L. I., yesterday.

The event was the usual Thanksgiving Day shoot, and a contingent of nearly 100 left the Long Island Station on a special train for the scene. They arrived about noon, and from that hour until darkness the trappers were busy.

Four events were decided, the honors being carried off by G. S. McAlpin, George Magoun, George De Forrest Grant, H. B. Duryea, H. G. Gilbert, and Robert McCook. The scores follow:

Handicap Sweepstakes, (5 birds, entrance $5.)—J. G. Follansbee, (25 yards,) 2; E. Wright, (26 yards,) 1; C. M. Chapin, (29 yards,) 2; J. S. Williams, (28 yards,) 3; H. Redmond, (27 yards,) 1; G. De Forrest Grant, (28 yards,) 1; G. B. Magoun, (28 yards,) 1; G. S. McAlpin, (32 yards,) 5; Robert McCook, (26 yards,) 5; F. F. Magoun, (27 yards,) 1; W. W. Watrous, (28 yards,) 1; Wharton Ferguson, (28 yards,) 1; J. Coleman Drayton, (28 yards,) 2; Col. Butler, (29 yards,) 1; Herman B. Duryea, (27 yards,) 5; H. G. Gilbert, (31 yards,) 1. McAlpin, McCook, and Herman Duryea divided.

Allowance Cup, (all shooters at 29 yards and back, miss and out; 28 yards, one miss and no bird; 27 yards, one miss as a kill; 26 and 25 yards, one miss as a kill and one miss as no bird.)—J. G. Follansbee, (25 yards,) 5; E. Wright, (26 yards,) 8; Chapin, (29 yards,) 9; Williams, (29 yards,) 1; Redmond, (29 yards,) 2; Grant, (28 yards,) 6; G. Magoun, (28 yards,) 10; McAlpin, (32 yards,) 0; McCook, (26 yards,) 4; Watrous, (28 yards,) 2; Ferguson, (28 yards,) 8; Drayton, (28 yards,) 4; Butler, (29 yards,) 9; Duryea, (27 yards,) 1; Gilbert, (31 yards,) 6; Knapp, (27 yards,) 5. Won by G. B. Magoun.

Fixed Distance Cup, (all shooters at 28 yards' rise.)—Follansbee 0, Wright 0, Chapin 2, Williams 4, Redmond 0, Grant 10, G. B. Magoun 5, McAlpin 9, McCook and Watrous 6, Drayton 3, Butler 2, Duryea 0, Gilbert 2, Knapp 2. Won by George De Forrest Grant.

Thanksgiving Day Cup, (handicap rise, no allowances, at 10 birds.)—Follansbee, (25 yards,) 1; Wright, (26 yards,) 7; Chapin, (29 yards,) 5; Williams, (28 yards,) 3; Redmond, (27 yards,) 1; Grant, (28 yards,) 8; G. B. Magoun, (28 yards,) 8; McAlpin, (32 yards,) 10; McCook, (26 yards,) 1; F. P. Magoun, (27 yards,) 0; Watrous, (28 yards,) 0; Ferguson, (28 yards,) 8; Drayton, (28 yards,) 4; Butler, (27 yards,) 1; Duryea, (27 yards,) 0; Gilbert, (31 yards,) 10; Knapp, (27 yards,) 0. H. G. Gilbert and G. S. McAlpin divided the sweepstakes, and in the shoot-off Gilbert won the cup.

THE BRIG HARRIET G. SAILS.

The Klondike Bound Vessel Becalmed Outside of Sandy Hook.

The brig Harriet G., bound for the Klondike, passed out at Sandy Hook just before noon yesterday. She was still in sight of the Marine Observer when night closed in, being becalmed. Capt. Jacob Wayland cleared his vessel at the Custom House on Wednesday for San Francisco and St. Michael, Alaska. He expects to reach the Golden Gate in April, and will there take additional passengers bound for the gold regions.

The Harriet G. is a trim craft of 250 tons, and has been especially equipped for her present service. She carries a large quantity of stores, as no stop is to be made between here and San Francisco. Her crew consists of ten men.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; A. E. Cluett, collars and cuffs; A. Cluett, shirts; Murray Hill Hotel.

Katz, S. and J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; A. Katz, furnishing goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

Perry, Seaton, Washington, D. C.; J. O'Coffer, silks and velvets; Grand Hotel.

Model Clothing Company, Troy, N. Y.; L. August, furnishing goods and clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Mayer, woolens; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Julius Gutman, silks and velvets; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; G. W. Lytle, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fleisher Brothers & Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. A. Fleisher, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. P. Stearns, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Tim & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Louis Herman, shirts; B. Herman, collars and cuffs; Hotel Manhattan.

Jacobs & Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Jacobs, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Hibben, J. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Stricker, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowan, shoes and rubbers; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

A Big Regular Army.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers, and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys are conquered by the Bitters.

THE KNABE PIANO.

PRONOUNCED BY HANS VON BÜLOW TO BE ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN AMERICA.

WM. KNABE & CO., 148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

NO HOLIDAY FOR THOUSANDS

Men and Women in Many Occupations Who Had to Work as Usual Yesterday.

ESTIMATE OF THEIR NUMBER

Various Labors of Necessity and for the Comfort of the Community Which Must Be Done by Armies of Toilers.

While smoking on the front platform of a horse car last night a reporter asked the driver how he had enjoyed his holiday.

The driver replied, "'I have had what they call in the old country 'a donkey's holiday.' Do you know what a donkey's holiday is? A man in a country town took his family out for a picnic, and remarked that the donkey would have a holiday, too.

"The family started off, and the donkey that was to have a holiday, too, carried the carpet and the cushions and the baskets with the diner and beer, and also three children; and after the family reached the grove and had dinner, the children raced the donkey up and down, and then the donkey had to carry them and the whole paraphernalia back home again. That's a donkey's holiday, and that's the kind of holiday that thousands of us poor workmen have had to-day."

The driver spoke the truth. The numbers of people, who, by the nature of their employments were obliged to work yesterday, and who must work on other legal holidays, and even on Sundays, are many thousands. At least 200,000 people toiled yesterday in New York City. The number of people who have to work even on Sundays in this city, not including Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, is not far from 140,000.

Figures Pile Up Rapidly.

These numbers seem to be astonishing at first sight, but when one undertakes to make up a list of the trades whose members must work on Sundays for the comfort of the community, and who do work from necessity on other legal holidays, the figures roll up with amazing rapidity.

On Sundays, bakers, barbers, and barkeepers rest, like members of other trades. These number about 20,000, but they all work on other legal holidays. Fully 20,000 east side garment workers work on Sunday, but they take their rest on Saturday, as they all belong to the orthodox Jewish faith. Cigar makers do not work on Sunday, but yesterday some 8,000 of them were working in the east side contractors' shops.

The members of over thirty different trades had to work from three to twelve hours yesterday, and their labor was more or less work of necessity. Beer brewing is a trade that cannot well be suspended for a day without occasioning loss to those engaged in it, and nearly 14,000 people worked in breweries yesterday. The three thousand and odd policemen had to do duty as usual. The druggists and their clerks, of whom 1,500 is a low estimate, did not find it possible to take a day off without seriously inconveniencing their customers, and in many cases causing the deaths of sick people for want of medicine. And in connection with the druggists there were the physicians, who had to visit their patients, and to hold themselves in readiness to be called out at any moment. And of the medical fraternity there are not far from 4,000. Some 700 nurses also had to work.

The thousands of people who neither keep house nor live in boarding houses have to get their meals, and there are nearly 1,800 restaurants in the city. Counting the proprietors, cooks, dishwashers, and waiters in these places, the figures easily mount up to 10,000. Taking into account the small army of waiters, cooks, washers, chambermaids, porters, and clerks in the large fashionable hotels, and in the numerous second and third rate hotels, another 10,000 of hard workers are easily obtainable. Grocers and butchers, with their clerks and boys, who performed at least a few hours' work in the early part of the day, swell the numbers by 15,000 more.

Two thousand confectioners and 2,000 cigar and tobacco dealers were not going to lose the chances of making good sales on a holiday, and these figures are a low estimate, as their helpers have not been taken into account. Nor did the florists and fruit dealers, who number about twelve hundred, shut up shop either. The Chinese laundrymen, of whom there are about one thousand, do not yet sufficiently appreciate Thanksgiving Day to lay aside their flatirons and starch, and they, too, worked away.

Light Needed Every Night.

The men employed in the gas works had of necessity to be at their tiring labor, and of these there are fully 7,000. So also had some 5,000 men employed at the electric light and power works to toil as usual.

The engines and boilers of the numerous factories, steam power works, and of other stationary engines for elevators and hod-hoisting engines for new buildings, could not be neglected for one day, and about 10,000 engineers and firemen had to be at their posts.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 expressmen had to make at least one delivery of cases and parcels that were too late for delivery on Wednesday, or that had arrived yesterday morning, and had not been delivered at residences. Of letter carriers who had to make at least one delivery in the morning and at least one tour of collection of letters, of Post Office clerks who worked for two or three hours, and of the employes of the railway mail service, 8,000 is a moderate estimate.

Then comes the army of gripmen, motormen, conductors, station men, and stable men of the surface railroads, and the engineers, firemen, guards, agents, and ticket choppers on the elevated railroads, all of whom were at work or waiting for work, make another 13,000 or 14,000.

The longshoremen who are numerous, were also out at work yesterday, for vessels had to be laden and unladen, and their services were so badly needed that employers paid 50 per cent. over the usual wages for the extra work done yesterday, Thanksgiving Day. And it was said that fully 15,000 longshoremen worked.

All the daily newspapers had to do the usual amount of work on Thanksgiving, as also many of the weeklies that went to press yesterday, and the numbers of editors, reporters, correspondents, printers, stereotypers, pressmen, engineers, mailers, and newsdealers and newsboys who had to put in a hard day's work amounted fully to 7,000.

Of railroad men who had to run on the hundreds of trains into New York and New Jersey, about 12,000 had to do more or less work. And on the ferries and tugs about 5,000 more worked.

There were other kinds of business and trades whose members worked yesterday, but in smaller numbers.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. S. A. Staunton, United States steamship Iowa.

ASTOR—E. Arnott, Aberdeen, England; A. G. Petty, England.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. H. L. Wagner, Secretary Austrian Legation, Washington; Seifedden Bey, Secretary Turkish Legation, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Roger Wolcott, Massachusetts.

GRAND—Charles C. Jameson, United States Army; J. P. Thompson, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Capt. John W. Dillenback, United States Army, Texas; Congressman Paul J. Sorg, Middletown, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—James C. MacGregor, Nova Scotia; Isador Wolf, Stuttgart, Germany.

MURRAY HILL—Senator O. H. Platt, Connecticut; Walter B. Phillips, Boston.

WALDORF—Lynford Biddle, Philadelphia; A. de Ridel, St. Petersburg, Russia; C. McCandless, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—B. L. Smith, President Northern Trust Company, Chicago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:45 A. M.—90 Elizabeth Street, unknown; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—94 Thirteenth Avenue, W. Lyons; damage slight.

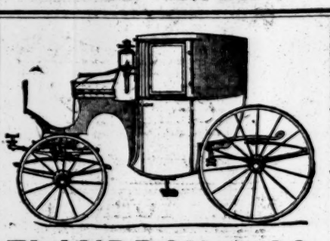
2:45 P. M.—499 Broadway, L. N. Berliner; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, E. Steinbrock; damage slight.

5:40 P. M.—1,706 Amsterdam Avenue, P. Baxton; damage, $5.

7:10 P. M.—278 Elizabeth Street, Weeks estate; no damage.

8 P. M.—899 First Avenue, J. Gonuel; damage, $20.



FLANDRAU & CO.

372, 374, 376 BROOME ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.

TOWN CARRIAGES

Highest Quality, Latest Designs

in Landaus, Broughams, Demi-Conches, Hansom Cabs, Omnibuses, Rockaways, Victorias, Cabriolets, Vis-a-vis, AND

DRIVING VEHICLES of every design,

for single, pair, three or four in hand, the whole stock being unrivaled in style, quality, and variety, and at reasonable Prices.

A GOOD STOCK SECOND-HAND VEHICLES OF ALL STYLES.

HIS WIFE TRIED TO SAVE HIM.

William Dwyer, a Section Foreman, Killed by a Train at Floral Park, L. I.

FLORAL PARK, L. I., Nov. 25.—William Dwyer, a section foreman on the Long Island Railroad, was struck and killed this morning by Express Train No. 152, east of this place, on the Hempstead Branch of the road. Amos Smith, the engineer, saw Dwyer standing on the track as he rounded a curve. He blew the whistle and tried to stop the train.

As the locomotive approached, Smith saw a woman trying to get Dwyer from the rails. Her attempts continued until the engine was almost upon Dwyer. Then she stepped aside to save herself. Dwyer was ground beneath the wheels, both his legs being broken and his body mutilated.

The woman who was trying to save Dwyer was his wife. It is said that Dwyer had been celebrating Thanksgiving, and forgot all about his home. When he did not return home his wife started to search for him.

Coroner Coombs of Inwood granted a burial permit, and the remains were taken to Dwyer's home. He was forty-five years of age. Besides his wife he leaves a son.

KILLED WHILE HE SLEPT.

Death of the Engineer of a Power House in Utica.

UTICA, Nov. 25.—Virillo Dillenbeck, engineer at the power house of the Genesee Street Bridge, was killed instantly this afternoon. While he was asleep the power was turned on by Edward Wratten, another employe. Dillenbeck was knocked into the pit by the wheel. There is a theory that the accident was due to a joke, the object of which was to frighten Dillenbeck.

DR. DANIEL QUINN RESIGNS.

Will Give Up His Professorship in the Catholic University.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Dr. Daniel Quinn, at the head of the Greek department of the Catholic University, has tendered his resignation.

The resignation is dated Nov. 15, is addressed to Mgr. Conaty, the rector of the university, and is to take effect at the end of the present scholastic year. Dr. Quinn states, however, that he will withdraw immediately, if desired by the authorities of the university.

No reason is assigned for this action, and both Dr. Quinn and Mgr. Conaty refuse to make any statement regarding it. It is said, however, that the recent controversy over the Schroeder case had something to do with Dr. Quinn's determination to resign. The matter has been referred to a committee of the Trustees, consisting of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and Mgr. Conaty.

TRADE JOURNALS COMPLAIN.

Advertising in Government Publications Hurts Their Business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The practice of the Bureau of American Republics in publishing advertisements in its official publications, against which considerable complaint has been made by the trade journals of the country, will be called to the attention of Congress at its coming session. The trade journals complain of the practice as an unfair competition on the part of the Government. The latest cause for irritation is a recent publication by the bureau entitled "Commercial Directory of the American Republics," of which there will be two volumes of about 2,500 pages each.

It is estimated that the advertising contained in the bulletins of the bureau and in the Commercial Directory will amount to $30,000. The practice of canvassing for advertisements for the bureau publications was originated by its former head, Clinton Furbish, and has never been legally prohibited. It is defended on the score of necessity, the appropriations for the bureau being less than its expenses.

STATEN ISLANDERS BEGUILED.

They Paid for a Show and Souvenirs Which They Did Not Get.

Nearly 500 residents of Staten Island paid 10 cents apiece yesterday for seats in the main hall of the German Clubrooms at Stapleton. All they received was the use of the seats, as the entertainment that was promised did not take place. The circular that attracted them to the hall promised "a scholars' matinée by twenty-five first-class performers, a genuine old-fashioned Punch and Judy show, exhibitions by Prof. Miller, magician, and Prof. Danforth, ventriloquist, and a generous distribution of souvenirs."

The list of souvenirs included several articles of jewelry and bric-à-brac and an express wagon. Two young men, strangers in the town, engineered the affair and took the money at the doors. The hall was crowded with women and children. After a long delay the curtain went up and disclosed a Punch and Judy box. The performance was not satisfactory, and the audience greeted it with hisses. Several of the women went to the box office to demand the return of their money, and found it locked.

They returned to the hall, and called to the two men on the stage for the promised souvenirs. No attention was paid to their cries, and some of the larger boys made a rush for the stage. The performers promptly disappeared by a rear door, sacrificing their Punch and Judy apparatus. The hall was paid for in advance.

ILL WOMAN'S MONEY STOLEN.

A Young Man at a Reception with Her Is Accused.

Edward J. Powers, about twenty years old, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in Yorkville Court yesterday morning on a charge of having stolen a pocketbook containing $2.50 from Miss Anna Burke of 228 East Seventieth Street while she was suffering from a fainting fit. Miss Burke was too ill to appear in court yesterday, and the case was put over until Saturday.

On Wednesday night Miss Burke and her brother were at a reception at 111 Fourth Avenue, when Miss Burke fell in a faint. Young Powers seemed much wrought up over this, and ran for a cab. When he returned he entered the cab with Miss Burke and her brother, and they started for the sick woman's home. The cold air revived Miss Burke somewhat, and on feeling for her pocketbook, which had been attached to her belt, she found it as no longer there.

Her brother accused Powers of the theft, which he indignantly denied. Policeman Hilburn of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was called at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and Powers was taken to the station. The missing pocketbook was found in his shoe.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

COL. INGERSOLL PREACHES

"A Thanksgiving Sermon" by the Famous Agnostic at the Auditorium in Chicago.

BLESSINGS OF THE PRESENT

He Declares that They Should Inspire Thankfulness in Every Heart, but that Mankind Owes Nothing to the Church.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—After all the clergymen in Chicago had delivered their Thanksgiving sermons to-day, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll appeared before an audience of more than 3,000 persons in the Auditorium and preached what he termed "A Thanksgiving Sermon." It was different in many respects from the other Thanksgiving sermons heard in Chicago, and its effect was also different, for at frequent intervals the famous agnostic was interrupted by the hearty applause or laughter of his audience.

At the beginning of his "sermon" the speaker drew a picture of things in the primitive ages, and compared it with the blessings of the present day. Continuing, he said: "For the bl

NEW YORK'S THANKSGIVING

A Day of Quiet Pleasure Seeking, Church Services, Parades, and Good Dinners.

THE POOR WELL REMEMBERED

Bountiful Dinners Provided in All the Public and Benevolent Institutions —Fantastics on Foot and on Bicycles.

Except for the occasional blasts of tin horns, the music of a few marching bands and a mild hubbub here and there, caused by the pranks of fantastically garbed masqueraders, Thanksgiving Day in New York was as quiet outwardly as the average Sunday, in town. An almost complete suspension of business on the part of the tradesmen enabled a large proportion of the community to devote the day to the pursuit of pleasure and that illusive object was sought in a countless variety of ways. There were the usual excursions of target companies and chowder parties; the usual number of tally-ho drives and athletic events, and the same general outbreak of grotesque freakishness that annually characterizes the streets of New York on Thanksgiving Day.

Masqueraders and fantastics, both adults and children, were in evidence in every part of the city. Some of them were in gorgeously decorated conveyances, others on bicycles, and others on foot. In the upper part of the city there were several pretentious parades, both on foot and a-wheel. A large proportion of the wheelmen on the Boulevard were in grotesque costumes, and many of the riders carried instruments of discordant sound, such as horns, rattles, strings of bells, and cymbals. A few of the local bicycle clubs turned out in force, and contributed largely to the gayety of the public by their novel and bright colored costumes.

Some of the "fantastics" on parade bore banners containing inscriptions intended to be comical. There were innumerable red men, yellow men, green men, and black men, the color in each instance applying to the faces and hands as well as to the garb. Some of the names designating these pleasure-seeking bodies were Wild Eagles, West Side Hustlers, Toontown Guard, Hot Stuff Phalans, Gansevoort Light Guards, the Elm Rangers, the Harlem Terrors, the Eleventh Avenue Fashionables, Caroline Rangers, the Phoenix Corps, Woodstock Guards, the Perry Guard, and Bowery Elite. Various sections of the Salvation Army marched through the streets with drums and tambourines, and by means of large-lettered banners invited the homeless and the friendless to come to their barracks.

Services in the Churches.

Services were held in almost all of the churches, and in many of the best-known places of worship large congregations assembled. The chimes of old Trinity were rung in the morning and many persons from the upper end of the island journeyed down town to attend the 11 o'clock service. In the absence of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, his assistant, the Rev. J. N. Steele, officiated, and preached a sermon. The musical part of the service was, as usual on such occasions, elaborate and impressive. It opened with the processional hymn, "Come, Ye Thankful People," and included the anthem, "Fear Not, O Lord."

Union services were held in some of the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal Churches. Several congregations of different denominations assembled together for a service of thanksgiving in the Church of St. James, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Thanksgiving Day was observed in the Temple Emanu-El in the forenoon by a service which included a fine musical programme and a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gotthell. The following significant comment on existing conditions was made by Dr. Gotthell: "One looking at the condition of our city to-day may be surprised to hear me say from a Jewish standpoint that this Thanksgiving Day is the most religious day of all the days of the year, and compared with other days of rest and festival the most religious. * * * Under the present law the Sunday needs the policeman and the spy. The discontent created by the enforcement of the laws is one of the main causes which decided against the powers that now are. This is a legal holiday, indeed, but it is the holiday and not the legality that is respected. Freedom of conscience is one of the true elements of religion, and for this reason Thanksgiving is one of the most religious days."

Dinners at Institutions.

The usual Thanksgiving dinner at the Five Points Mission was eaten by nearly 800 children, at least three-fourths of whom attend the regular day school of the mission. This institution is conducted by the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has maintained a mission at Five Points since 1852. Its special field of work is among the children of the very poor. The Thanksgiving Day exercises began in the large hall at 1:30 P. M., the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Osbon presiding. One hour later the eagerly awaited dinner was served in the regular dining room. There were several tables, each one being under the special charge of a committee of women from some Methodist church. The remnants of the feast will to-day be distributed to the poor families which have children regularly attending the mission.

Two distinct dinners were served in the Five Points House of Industry. At 1 P. M., all of the children, numbering about 360, were treated to an old-fashioned repast of turkey, cranberry sauce, and pies. This meal was served in the large dining room, and it was observed by many adult visitors, who complimented the managers of the House of Industry warmly upon the orderly behavior of the little folk. Exercises in the chapel followed the dinner, and during these exercises several hundred poor men and women were admitted to the dining room from the streets, and regaled with a substantial dinner.

The Salvation Army served dinner to all worthy applicants at its Fourteenth Street headquarters. The Army's bounty was enjoyed by several hundred hungry persons.

More than 1,000 newsboys enjoyed the annual Thanksgiving dinner given by the Children's Aid Society, and served in the Brace Memorial Hall. This dinner, as in former years, was paid for by William Waldorf Astor.

Nearly 1,000 hungry adults were provided with a comforting meal at 153 Bowery by the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The City Mission and Tract Society distributed Thanksgiving dinners among the poor families on their lists, and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor had its representatives engaged throughout the day in the same kindly work. Nearly every church in the city had made some provision for supplying meals to the very poor families in its parish. The Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters sent out a large number of Thanksgiving dinners to the poor of the down-town districts.

The inmates of Bellevue Hospital were enabled yesterday to consume 1,150 pounds of turkey, and 1,150 pounds of chicken, besides all of the usual concomitants of a Thanksgiving dinner. The inmates of other public institutions, including the Tombs, Ludlow Street Jail, and the penitentiary, were also well remembered on this feast day.

Four hundred young girls enjoyed a Thanksgiving dinner in the Assembly Hall of the building of the United Hebrew Charities, at 58 St. Mark's Place, an institution devoted to the industrial education of girls. Good dinners and special exercises were the order of the day in all of the orphan asylums in New York yesterday.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant sent to Custodian Burnside and his six assistants at the tomb of the great General last Wednesday seven turkeys, one for each man. A note of thanks was sent to Mrs. Grant by the grateful recipients of her thoughtful gifts.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Thanksgiving Dinner Enjoyed by Nearly 200 Children.

Nearly 200 boys and girls had a joyous time yesterday at the institution of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street. Dinner was served at 12:30 P. M., a long table being spread in the office of the home, on the first floor. The bill of fare included roast turkey, cranberry sauce, celery, mashed potatoes, cakes, oranges, and nuts. The little folk enjoyed themselves greatly, and their unrestrained mirth gave pleasure to several adult visitors who take an earnest interest in this institution. There were a number of the managers present, and some invited guests. Mrs. Henry C. Houghton is President, and Mrs. Charles H. Knox Treasurer of the society.

In the afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, an entertainment was given in the chapel by some of the older pupils and the kindergarten children. There were songs and recitations by the children, and a short address by the Rev. Dr. John Hall. The smaller children, ranging in age from three to five years, caused much enthusiasm by their contribution to the entertainment. A score of little girls sang and enacted a snowball song with great vigor, and a doll song was sung by half a dozen mites, each tiny singer holding a wax doll almost as big as herself. These exercises were directed by Superintendent Houghton and Miss J. A. Wood, the Principal of the home school.

Thanksgiving Day was also suitably remembered in the twelve industrial schools which are conducted by this society in various parts of the city. These schools have a maximum attendance of 5,000 children.

DR. EATON ON CITY POLITICS.

Believes a Citizens' Party Will Arise to Rule the Town.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached his Thanksgiving sermon in the Church of the Divine Paternity yesterday morning, taking for his text, "Beware that thou forget not the Lord, thy God." In the course of his sermon, Dr. Eaton reviewed the recent election and its probable effects. He said, in part:

"The late election was, without doubt, the most sensational and most important ever held in this country. Beyond the usual interest taken in the election of a Mayor of a great city, it is a well-known fact that the powers of our next Mayor have been greatly increased, and the people are on the qui vive to see how the office will be administered. These powers have been gradually increased because the people have been led to believe that they cannot trust the Council, and they want some man whom they can hold responsible for the city's welfare.

"I believe that the leader of the Republican Party is honest in his convictions that the best interests of the city would be served by a partisan government; but withal there were many deals in the recent campaign that bordered on the bad. I believe that the city was sacrificed to State and National politics. The leader in question openly declared that he would rather see Tammany in power than the Citizens' Union.

"I was disappointed over the outcome, but I am willing to believe that, while the City Government is close to the rocks, I do not think that it will go ashore. I also believe that in the future a party will spring up that will be known as the Citizens' Party. It will be composed of the business men of the city who want the best interests of the city served without reference to politics."

THORN AND MRS. NACK EAT TURKEY

Magnus Larsen, the Sick Juror, Able to Go to His Home.

The two chief prisoners in the Long Island City Jail enjoyed their fill of turkey yesterday. Mrs. Nack ate her portion in her cell, and Thorn took his with the other male prisoners. Sheriff Doht gave his last Thanksgiving dinner as Sheriff, and he determined to make it a record breaker. The prisoners in the jail had all they could eat, and turkey hash will be served for dinner another day.

Mrs. Nack spent the morning knitting lace. The Rev. Mr. Miles called to see her. Thorn played cards most of the day.

Down at Garden City, where the twelve jurymen in the case are enjoying the accommodations of an expensive hotel, the day was quietly passed.

It was a happy Thanksgiving Day for one man, who has had his name heralded far and wide in connection with the murder case. He is Magnus Larsen, whose attack of appendicitis interrupted the trial. Since the operation was performed on him he has been at the Garden City Hotel at the expense of the county. Yesterday morning he was able to go to his home, practically a well man.

FEAST FOR THE NEWSBOYS.

About a Thousand of Them Made Glad by W. W. Astor's Bounty.

William Waldorf Astor made the hearts of about 1,000 newsboys and their friends rejoice last evening. Nearly a hundred of these hard-working urchins gathered in groups late in the afternoon about the Newsboys' Lodging House, in Duane Street, and every now and then sent up committees to ask whether supper was ready. The answer was invariably, "Come again at 7 o'clock."

"Hully gee!" exclaimed a waiting boy when he heard the answer, "an' me not eatin' nuthin' since breakfast waitin' fur dis feed." Another boy gave the strap with which he was girdled an extra pull to allay his pains of hunger. He had a few nickels and pennies in his pocket, with which he said he would go to the "teeater" after the "free feed." He was one of the first who got into the large dining room, in which were ranged long tables covered with white cloths, and large dishes laden with turkey, ham, dressing, turnips, potatoes, cranberries, celery, pies, and piles of bread and butter.

"Dis is a reel picnic," exclaimed the boy with the belt, which he loosened somewhat during the saying of grace and then started in to fill up the increased cavity. He ate steadily for a few minutes, and then loosened his belt still more and went on eating. His example was faithfully followed by the others, who had filled the room.

"Oh, hurry up an' give us a show," came a chorus of voices from the street. The dining room could accommodate only one-third of the boys. When the first batch had eaten their fill, they went out, and another lot of hungry youngsters was admitted, and then a third. There was enough for all.

THE HOLIDAY SAVES A SON.

Magistrate's Heart Softens Toward a Boy Accused of Theft by His Father.

Thanksgiving Day softened the heart of a father and of a Police Magistrate yesterday morning, and was the means of bringing a family together to eat Thanksgiving dinner in peace. Robert Jones of 32 Lewis Street charged that his son Paul had stolen his silver watch and chain and a suit of clothes of his brother's. The boy had been arrested and arraigned in the Essex Market Court, before Magistrate Cornell. He cried as he stood before the bar listening to his father tell the story of his drinking habits and his thefts of Wednesday night.

The father said that the boy, who is only twenty-two years old, was a good worker when sober, but "a devil when drunk." He said that in consideration of Thanksgiving Day and the prayers and entreaties of his wife and daughter he would not press the charge, and he begged the Magistrate to let the boy go.

The Magistrate said that he would not let any boy go who stole from him. The prisoner cried harder, and the father resumed his pleadings of his son. The son sobbed that he had done wrong, but that he intended doing better, as he was extremely sorry for the thefts.

"You are your own worst enemy," said Magistrate Cornell, "and if it were not Thanksgiving Day I would not listen to the plea of your father. But you stop drinking and you will take a big step toward manliness. You may go."

Father and son profusely thanked the Magistrate and went away weeping.

IN THE TOMBS PRISON.

The Inmates Enjoy a Dinner—Woodward's Fantastic Thankfulness.

The usual dinner of turkey, chicken, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, and mince pies was given to the prisoners in the Tombs Prison yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Lindsay of St. Mark's Church provided three barrels of apples, which were distributed as long as they lasted among the 400 men, women, and youths. Dr. Lindsay also sent about 1,000 candles, which were dealt out to the prisoners. The prisoners are obliged to buy candles if they want light in their cells. The women were treated to ice cream at 3 o'clock. They ate it seated in the little corridors before their cells. They seemed glad to get it, and laughed and joked as they devoured it. The ice cream was purchased by Mrs. Mary C. Smith, the matron, with money given her by the President of the Hebrew Association for Prisoners, Mr. Solomon.

After the dinner religious services were conducted by Dr. Lindsay in the corridors of the prison, and the inmates joined in the usual Sunday afternoon congregational singing. A special entertainment in music was provided by Mr. Frank Elmore and the Misses Elmore.

Although many prisoners seemed as happy as possible under the circumstances, some looked upon the day and its festivities as an intrusion upon their quietude. May Kellard kept to her cell all day long, and refused to see any visitors; she passed her time in reading. She was nevertheless cheerful in her narrow surroundings, and, according to the matron, did much to cheer the prisoners around her. She said, with a smile, that she had cause to be thankful because she had absolute faith in her ultimate acquittal.

William Carroll Woodward, alias "Big Hawley," who was convicted of blackmailing the wealthy Samuel W. Bridgham, was seen in his cell. He had a pleased, self-satisfied expression on his face. As he talked his features fairly glowed with all the pent-up energy of his thankfulness. He said:

"I am thankful that I have a psychological capacity for appreciating the beautiful, and that in the dark clouds hovering about my arrest and conviction I can see many silver linings. I am grateful that the great Creator has given me millions of the finest tapestries and carpets in the world—those found in the greenswards, in the forests, in rivers, in lakes, and streams.

"I am thankful that I can see more gold in the glory of the setting sun than Vanderbilt can see in his vaults.

"Finally, I am thankful for the knowledge that the wicked will not always triumph, and that I, who am innocent, will yet be vindicated in the eyes of all men."

MUSIC AT THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Letter Carriers' Band Entertains the City's Poor.

Thanksgiving Day was made brighter for the 2,700 inmates of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island by a concert given by the Letter Carriers' Band. Some weeks ago Chairman James Greer of the band and Conductor Frank E. Houts conceived the idea of the concert and Commissioner O'Beirne warmly indorsed the project. At 3:15 P. M. yesterday the band, in full uniform, forty-five strong; Gen. O'Beirne, Superintendent Murphy, John Kennedy, James Marren, Edgar Hawthorne, and a large number of invited guests took the steamer Brennan at East Twenty-sixth Street for the island. The old men and women were in particularly good humor since they had disposed of special dinner, including turkey, cranberries, and other good things, and they received the visitors cordially.

The concert was given in the Roman Catholic chapel. There was room for only 1,500 persons, and the others enjoyed the music from the grounds outside. The programme opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and closed with "America." During the pauses between tunes Gen. O'Beirne and the Rev. Father Blumenstock made addresses. In response to a personal request from "Peggy" McCarthy, the oldest resident of the island, said to be 101 years old, the band played "The Wearing of the Green" and "The Harp That Once," in addition to the set programme.

Extra Pay for Work on the Holiday.

The union longshoremen generally carried their point yesterday of not working unless they got 50 per cent. more than their usual wages. They had informed all the shipowners and stevedores on Monday that they would expect extra pay for Thanksgiving Day work, and several employers agreed to the demand. Others did not, and yesterday morning their longshoremen reported at the wharves, but refused to work except for extra pay, in spite of the earnest entreaties of their foremen. Not a few vessels had cargoes of perishable freight, and other vessels wanted to clear and had not yet finished taking on freight, so messengers were posted off to the shipowners and agents, who finally agreed to pay extra wages, and the men then went to work.

The Temperature Moderate.

The weather of Thanksgiving Day gave no ground for reasonable complaint. Though more or less cloudy after 10:30 A. M., the atmosphere was not cold. The temperature, which registered 38 degrees at 9 A. M., became more moderate with the advance of the day. It was 40 degrees at noon, 43 degrees at 3 P. M., 44 degrees at 6 P. M., and 46 degrees at 9 P. M. The humidity averaged about 70 per cent. There was a slight rain after 7:30 P. M., but hardly of measurable quantity. The breezes were light throughout the day.

Rest for Sing Sing Prisoners.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Sing Sing Prison was closed to-day, and the keepers, guards, and convicts had a day of rest. For breakfast the convicts had chicken fricassee, mashed potatoes, with gravy; tea, with milk and sugar, and as much bread as they could eat. For dinner they had mince pie, cheese, apples, and tea, with milk and sugar, and bread. This is the last Thanksgiving that John Y. McKane, the Gravesend ex-boss, will have to spend behind the bars. He received a box of delicacies from home, and enjoyed the turkey, plum pudding, cakes, &c., fully.

Concert in a Penitentiary.

The twenty-third annual concert of the Kings County Penitentiary was held yesterday at the Penitentiary building. It was under the direction of Mrs. Sara Harris-Blaisdell, and was a source of great pleasure to the inmates. Turkey was served at 9:30 A. M. in a Thanksgiving repast that appealed to the appetites and gratitude of every sinner doing penance. The entertainment consisted of a programme of fifteen numbers, which included instrumental and vocal music, recitations, impersonations, and other kinds of amusements.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Dines Newport Boys.

NEWPORT, Nov. 25.—Several hundred news and messenger boys enjoyed their Thanksgiving dinner in Masonic Hall this afternoon, the feast being provided by Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, in accordance with her annual custom. Members of the King's Daughters, in which Mrs. Vanderbilt is a prominent worker, assisted in serving the courses, and a colored quartet furnished music. At the conclusion of the dinner the boys gave three cheers for Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Sailors Who Were Refractory.

The Nova Scotian bark Athlon, which arrived yesterday, fifty-six days from London, had two of her crew under lock and key. They were James Debinett and Richard Knight, Englishmen. When about half of the voyage had been accomplished, the two men, who had shown a disposition to be refractory, refused outright to obey the mate's orders, and when he sought to compel them, they resorted to belaying pins, which they flung at the officer. The mate and Capt. Sprague drew revolvers to cower the men, and then locked them up. For thirty days they have been fed on bread, water, and a little beef each day. The bark is anchored at Quarantine. The mutineers will to-day be turned over to the British Consul.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL
COUGHS, COLDS, CHILLS, GRIP, PNEUMONIA
can be safely avoided by the use of this great Whiskey. All druggists and grocers. Send for pamphlet.
DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

THANKSGIVING DAY ABROAD

Ambassador Hay Speaks at an American Dinner at the Hotel Cecil in London.

HER MAJESTY SENDS GREETING

Miss Genevieve Ward, the Actress, Responds to the Toast, "The Ladies"—Names of Some of the Guests.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Over 300 American men and women and a few English persons celebrated Thanksgiving Day by a dinner at the Hotel Cecil here to-night. The party included Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, and his wife and daughter; Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy; J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the Embassy; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal of Canada, Archdeacon Sinclair, Louis Astor Chanler, and William Fuich, the United States Minister to Uruguay.

The menu, which was specially designed for the occasion, was ornamented with American and British flags, and over the seat of the Chairman was an enormous eagle. The lists of toasts was long. The health of Queen Victoria was proposed by the Chairman, who read a letter dated Windsor Castle from Sir Arthur John Bigge, private secretary to her Majesty, saying:

"The Queen desires me to beg that the American Ambassador will be so good as to convey to the members of the American Society in London the expression of her Majesty's sincere thanks for the beautifully illuminated address of congratulations she received from that body. I have further to assure your Excellency how deeply the Queen was touched by the sentiments of sympathy with the enthusiasm of her own subjects on the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, which was contained in this address from citizens of the United States."

The Hon. Sir John Gareil Barnes, Justice of the High Court of Justice, proposed the health of Ambassador Hay, dwelling upon the great friendliness that he believed exists between England and the United States, and saying: "If the two countries will only put their backs together they can rule the destinies of the world."

Ambassador Hay responded with a bright speech. He sketched the origin of the day, which began, he said, "in that pathetic thank-offering of our forefathers when they were keeping alight the spark of freedom which was destined to kindle into such a beacon blaze enlightening and admonishing the world. Some of our peculiar institutions," continued Mr. Hay, "thank Heaven, we have lost. The worst passed away in the tempest of the war it caused, but this, the most unquestionably peculiar of all, we can trust to abide with us forever. This is one of the few things we can do that offends nobody, threatens no one, and competes with no one. There can never be too much gratitude in the world. Seventy millions of voices praising God together would not justify the addition of one ironclad to any navy on earth. To-night we can hardly be said to be in a foreign land. A French statesman said the other day, 'Wherever there is one Frenchman, there is France.' So we have three hundred good reasons here to believe we are in America to-night, and may be pardoned for speaking of some little things that we care about."

Mr. Hay then paid an eloquent tribute to "the unknown, nameless artist who in the days of early New England first brought to perfection the pumpkin pie." He indorsed Benjamin Franklin's suggestion that the turkey should be the National emblem, instead of the eagle, "who, with aristocratic profile, loud voice, and predatory disposition, hardly commends himself as the emblem of modest, industrious, and conscientious democracy; while the turkey, like a true altruist, exists only for the good of others, and perishes by thousands yearly for the public welfare.

"We are thankful that we speak English; or, if our friends on this side of the ocean think that is boasting, that we talk United States, which answers equally as well for telling the truth."

Col. Hay, in closing his reply to the toast to his health, said:

"The great body of the people of the two countries are friends. We are the fortunate heirs to English law and liberty, which both nations respect."

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, responding to the toast, "Our Next Door Neighbors," said that Canada, while loyal to the Queen and to Great Britain, had the fullest feeling of friendship for the United States, and he was satisfied that if either country should get into difficulties the other would help its neighbor."

Archdeacon Sinclair proposed the toast, "The Ladies," which was responded to by Miss Genevieve Ward, the actress.

AMERICAN BANQUET IN BERLIN.

Ambassador White Opens the Toast List at the Kaiserhof.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Americans in Berlin met to-day at a Thanksgiving banquet at the Kaiserhof. The occasion was very enjoyable.

United States Ambassador White opened the toast list in a felicitous speech, and later, in reply to a toast to his health, indulged in humorous reminiscences of former similar functions here. He concluded the opening speech by proposing a joint toast to Emperor William and President McKinley, which was received with great enthusiasm. The greetings of the assembly were cabled to President McKinley.

James C. Monoghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, responded to "The Day We Celebrate"; President Hyde of Bowdoin College responded to "Friends Across the Sea."

There was a reception this afternoon of the members of the American colony, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Dickie, pastor of the American Church. The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, was present. The German-American Society had its own dinner and ball to-night at Zimmermann's Festhalle. Celebrations were held also at Stuttgart, Dresden, and Frankfort.

Good Things for Immigrants.

Immigrants detained at the Barge Office enjoyed the American Thanksgiving Day in American fashion yesterday. Felix Livingston and Emil Schwab, who have the restaurant privileges in the Immigration Bureau, provided a bounteous Thanksgiving dinner, and three hundred foreigners partook of the meal, which included giblet soup, roast turkey, cranberries, stewed apples, oranges, pears, and coffee. Some of the immigrants said that it was good to be here and that they would like to stay here always and help celebrate more Thanksgiving Days.

NEARLY KILLED HER HUSBAND.

Wife Cut Him Because He Decried Her Thanksgiving Dinner.

Mrs. Rosina Jason, the twenty-year-old wife of Samuel Jason, of 42 Throop Avenue, Williamsburg, was locked up in the Clymer Street Police Station last night for felonious assault. She slashed her husband in the face with a razor and probably disfigured him for life.

Mrs. Jason was angry at him because he found fault with the Thanksgiving dinner. During a heated argument she went to a bureau drawer and secured the razor. Before Jason could restrain his wife she began to slash his face and declared she would kill him. It was only when Jason fell from sheer exhaustion that the woman desisted in her attack. A neighbor who heard Mrs. Jason scream went to her rooms and found Jason lying on his face on the floor in a pool of blood.

He was taken to St. John's Hospital, and on the way said his wife was jealous of him.

Boy Hurt by a Blank Cartridge.

George Saegens, thirteen years old, of 147 Wall Street, Brooklyn, while passing the corner of Trautman Street and Knickerbocker Avenue last evening was shot in the left foot, just below the ankle, by ten-year-old Jacob Smith of 237 Trautman Street. Young Smith at the time was discharging blank cartridges from a toy pistol at a bottle he had placed on the curb. The bottle was broken and a piece of glass, as well as powder, penetrated the boy's foot. Smith ran away, but was found later hiding at his home. The boy's injury is said to be serious.

"My health and vitality I owe to Vin Mariani; when at times unable to proceed, a few drops give me new life; I proclaim Vin Mariani the king of all tonic wines."
SARAH BERNHARDT.
VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

BOSSISM AND SELFISM.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Defines the Evils That Threaten New York.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, devoted a considerable part of his Thanksgiving Day sermon to a discussion of civic evils. In addition to his regular congregation he had for hearers the boys from the Calvary Sunday school in uniform, and the cadets from the Olivet and Zion Colored Churches. Dr. MacArthur mentioned particularly the evils of "thuglism," "jingoism," "bossism," "selfism," and "politico-religionism." By "thugism" he meant lynching, and in "politico-religionism" he apprehended a danger to New York City from an attempt of the Roman Church to control the new municipal administration.

"Bossism," the preacher said, "is one of the most dangerous elements in the land. The boss is now the master in American politics. It has been reserved for America to show the example of the most unlimited monarchy in the world. A man comes back from racing horses in England, who have not elected him to be king, or even to be an Alderman. But he cracks his whip and his leaders fall all over themselves to get into line. He makes and breaks slates. He lifts or degrades man. He reigns king of Manhattan. No King, no Emperor, no Czar has such power as this man. His is an unlimited monarchy. His is an absolute and abominable despotism. Who is this man? By what right does our Caesar reign so absolutely? Is this America? Is this a cosmopolitan city?

"I say it sadly, but advisedly, better far would it be for us to be under a constitutional monarchy, with its limitations, its dignity, and recognized authority, than to be the slaves of an autocrat whose past history appears better when we know it least. Enviable are those cities under rightful monarchy far more than under a usurper. But so long as immigration is unrestricted we must expect to have a great body of unintelligent and unpatriotic voters."

Dr. MacArthur defined "selfism" as something like but not up to the dignity of bossism. "Selfism leads the political party it dominates, with its boss and its bosslet, into hopeless political limbo," he said. "There is some dignity in being a successful boss. But bossism that can only lose does not amount to much. The time has come when men who can lead a party to victory and not to defeat should come to the front."

In conclusion Dr. MacArthur said: "The last dangerous ism I will talk about today is politico-religionism. This is a thing that must be continually watched against. I speak advisedly when I say that already it has been a subject for earnest discussion in certain priestly conclaves in this city just how far it would be best to go since Tammany has got control of the city toward getting the city's money for sectarian purposes and the city's offices for tools of a certain Church. It is exceedingly difficult for some persons in the Roman Church to understand that we are in the nineteenth century."

A BRIDE FINDS A DEAD MAN.

She Discovers the Body of a Butcher Who Killed Himself in an Empty Apartment.

A young married couple who spent Thanksgiving Day in Harlem flat hunting were horrified by the discovery of the dead body of a man hanging in the apartments they were viewing.

About 2:30 P. M. they rang the bell of William Hampton, the janitor who has charge of 161 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. In response to their inquiries he said that the first flat was to rent. They expressed a desire to see it, and he led the way to the front entrance to the apartments, which he unlocked. The couple inspected the parlor, and then passed into a rear room, the woman leading. She had only taken a few steps, when, with a wild scream, she turned and ran back.

Hanging from a transom in the middle of the inside hallway was the body of a man, the feet barely touching the floor. Hampton recognized him as Christian Lauerosch, a butcher, who lived with his wife and four-months-old baby in the apartments above. Hampton started for a policeman to report the suicide, and the young couple disappeared.

Just when Lauerosch ended his life is not known. He had been out of work for a long time, and during the last two or three days had grown very despondent. He left the house about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, telling his wife he was going out to look for work.

OLIVE PECKER SEA MURDERS.

John Anderson to be Tried in Norfolk in a Few Weeks.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—Judge Hughes was here yesterday in consultation with M. F. Pleasants, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, in regard to summoning a jury for the trial of John Anderson, now in jail at Norfolk, for the murder on the high seas of the Captain and mate of the schooner Olive Pecker.

At his request, Mr. Pleasants will be in attendance at the Circuit Court at Norfolk on Friday next for the purpose of entering an order for the jury for the trial of that case. The trial will be had at Norfolk, and probably within the next two weeks, as the crew are held in jail as witnesses.

The prosecution will be conducted by District Attorney White and the defense by George McIntosh of Norfolk, who has been assigned by Judge Hughes.

Child Burned to Death.

Rosie Yeale, five years old, of 519 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was fatally burned yesterday while playing with matches at her home. The child was in the hallway of the flat where her mother lives when a burning match caught her clothes. She ran screaming into the rooms, and when the flames were extinguished her body was terribly charred. She was taken to the Seney Hospital, where she died last night.

Death of a Ship's Officer.

James Miller, chief officer of the Barber Line steamship Foreland, died in the Jersey City Hospital last evening. His skull was fractured by a fall from a ladder to the ship's deck, Tuesday, when the Foreland lay at the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City. He was forty years old, and lived in Liverpool. The body will be taken there.

The only genuine Hunyadi Water.
Hunyadi János
BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.
"The prototype of all Bitter Waters"—Lancet.
Speedy, sure, gentle.—British Medical Journal.
CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner

PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING

The Holiday Spent Much After the Fashion of Sunday at the White House.

REV. DR. JOHNSTON'S SERMON

Mr. McKinley's Pastor Says "Rum, Socialism, and Jesuitism" Are the Chief Perils That Threaten the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President McKinley attended Thanksgiving services at the Metropolitan Methodist Church to-day. He was accompanied to the church by his brother, Abner McKinley; Mrs. Smith, and Miss Barbor. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Abner McKinley were out driving for a short time, but Mrs. McKinley was not feeling well enough to attend church. The White House was unusually quiet all day, it being very much like a Sunday. The President looked over some of the important work he has on hand. There were few visitors, and those who called came by appointment. The office seekers were conspicuous by their absence. The President's Thanksgiving dinner was served at the usual dinner hour at the White House—7:30 o'clock.

At the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, where the President attended services, the Rev. Dr. Johnston read the Thanksgiving proclamation of the President, and said that in issuing it the President showed piety and wisdom which augured well for the Nation. "Prosperity is here," said the minister. "The light of better days is shining on us, and, though it will take time to recover from four years of distress, we are gaining. Times are hard, but not as hard as they have been, and people should thank God that it is no worse after the experiences of the past four years."

Dr. Johnston presented statistics to prove the assertion that prosperity had returned, referring to the large crops of wheat, cotton, and other products. The created values of this year in the United States were estimated at fourteen billions, he said, and then dilated upon the greatness of the Nation in its mission on earth.

Speaking of the perils that threaten the Nation, he said that chief among them were rum, Socialism, and Jesuitism. He spoke at some length concerning the danger of a foreign church obtaining ascendency in the United States, and said that if Jesuitism ever prevails in this country, the United States will become as Mexico, Italy, and Spain. He said that the Catholic should have the same civil rights that every man enjoys, but that his church should be warned to keep its hands off the State.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Johnston referred to Spain as "the basest of kingdoms." He referred to the danger of corrupt parties, and instanced the victory of Tammany in New York.

In Honor of John Daly.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday an order was passed requesting Mayor Quincy to extend the freedom of the city to John Daly, the Irish patriot, who will lecture here Dec. 12.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DANVERS, Mass., Nov. 25.—Fire in a brick block owned by the First National Bank this morning caused a loss of about $14,000, covered by insurance.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 25.—A fire last night at Tomorkat, a suburb of this city, destroyed the church and school of the Sacred Heart, the clergy house and all the adjoining buildings.

SARATOGA, Nov. 25.—Yaddo, the Saratoga County residence of Banker Spencer Trask of New York, narrowly escaped destruction at midnight. A fire started in the second story, but was extinguished before it made much headway.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The three remaining business buildings spared by the fire which devasted the little town of Willow Springs two months ago were destroyed by fire last night while the members of the local fire department were attending a dance. Loss, $20,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—A brisk fire was discovered at 4 o'clock this morning in the hold of the Johnston Line steamship Barrowmore, which was to sail to-day with a cargo of cattle and general merchandise for London. For a time the flames threatened to do extensive damage to the vessel, but the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the bay bunkers, and except for water and smoke damage, the loss will be chiefly to that part of the cargo. It will be necessary, however, to make a thorough inspection of the vessel, her machinery and freight, before the exact extent of the damage can be determined.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:00	Sun sets...4:36	Moon sets...6:53

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:42	Gov. Isl'd...9:02	H. Gate...10:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:23	Gov. Isl'd...9:37	H. Gate...11:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olbers, Pernambuco, &c..	7:30 A. M.	9:20 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Port Royal and Brunswick..	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 27.

Alleghany, Fortune I., &c.	10:00 A. M. and †10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti.....	10:00 A. M. and †10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. and †10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Mar, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre..	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Gibra

Wanamaker's

is the store for those who have but little time. Safety makes quick buying possible.

And here's quick reading that will lead to quick buying.

THE ARTISTS' DRAWINGS for several hundred of the illustrations of the Illuminated Bible are on the fifth floor, next to the Picture Gallery. The Bibles are for sale there, too, as well as in the Book Store on main floor. Cloth, $2.75; full morocco, gilt edges, $3.25; morocco, divinity circuit, $3.75.

It's a remarkable edition.

BOOKS.—A delightful book-store—dollars go so far. And yet when we started the fashion of selling books at reasonable profits, instead of the old "long" prices, it was the best-hated business of its time.

A separate table for new books; you find them there on day of issue.

Ninth street.

DRESSMAKING.—Come here for the best and latest things in made-to-measure work—tailor-made gowns, riding-habits, coats, and wraps, wedding dresses, bridal trousseaux, evening dresses, ball dresses, etc.

Our unrivaled Paris connections give customers of our dressmaking department very great advantages.

Fifth floor.

VELOUR PLAIDS are wanted. And a settling-up time with one of the large mills brings you nine styles of 75c. silk-and-wool plaids at 50 cents a yard. Bright, handsome colorings.

Save a third while these last.

Near Rotunda.

WOMEN'S SHOES.—This is the way we clear up a lot. About 600 pairs, many of which have been $5, and none less than $4, are to be sold at $2.60 a pair. Buttoned and laced, in box-calf, dull oxide and chrome kid—five styles; some sizes missing.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

BABY SHOES AT 25c.—Some 2,000 pairs, until now 50c.; soft soles, laced or buttoned; pink, blue, white, tan, and black. Now 25c.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS. — Seventy-five dozen men's hemstitched, our regular 16-cent handkerchiefs, are to be sold at $1.50 a dozen.

Also a special lot of women's 25-cent handkerchiefs, at 15c. each; hemstitched and embroidered, and embroidered with scalloped edges.

Every thread linen—always.

Main aisle, Broadway.

WHITE APRONS are as well sold here as Paris dresses. Prices run from 25c. up to $4.50, and include afternoon tea aprons, dainty French affairs of lace and ribbon; house aprons, maids' and waitresses' aprons, and holiday and Christmas aprons.

Centre Aisle, Broadway.

TWO QUICK BARGAINS in Men's Furnishings:—2,400 folded black satin ties, two for 25 cents; and 600 men's Domet flannel night shirts, 30c. each.

Ninth street and Broadway.

PINAUD'S "Violette Reine" is one of the most famous of the famous French perfumes. It exhales the true odor of the living flower. "Lilas de France" is another favorite.

Pinaud's Extracts are sold regularly here. You can depend on them.

Tenth street.

WHICH ONE of the North American rivers carries the largest volume of water to the sea? Wouldn't you say Mississippi or St. Lawrence?

It's the Yukon, of Alaska!

We may soon annex Hawaii. How much do you know of the Hawaiians?

RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD tells us in the most entertaining and interesting manner of the habits of these new cousins of ours.

The dry facts of history are transformed by Dr. Ridpath's pen into story as interesting as Dumas' romances, but retaining all the truth and sterling qualities of the prosaic Hume.

You will some day feel the need of this greatest of all histories. Buy it now, while you can share in the benefits we have obtained from the publishers.

Join our HISTORY CLUB and you save *one-half*. You pay the membership fee. ONE DOLLAR, and the full set is delivered at once.

If, after ten days' reading, you think you can get along without it, *your dollar back*,—you can return the books. You'll keep them, though; every one does. After that, for fifteen months, you pay $1.50 monthly for the cloth, or $2 for the half-Russia—which we specially recommend,—or $2.50 for full morocco,—and you own the world's best history of itself, for one-half the price you'd pay in any other way.

Write us for specimen pages and illustrations—or call *to-day* and let us show you the books.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Gave a Ball for Charity.

The Alliance Aid Society, whose objects are to help the poor of the east side, held its seventh annual ball last night at Terrace Garden. A considerable sum was realized, which will be used for relief work. The society has offices at 209 East Broadway. Its officers are Ida Goldberg, Rose Cypress, Ray Goldberg, Kate Sekosky, and Hannah Rosenberg.

SNAKES AT THIS LECTURE

Raymond L. Ditmars Produces Nineteen Live Reptiles to Illustrate His Remarks.

SURPRISES THE AUDIENCE

The Twelfth in the Series of Free Lectures at Public School 23 Instructive—The Speaker Corrects Some Popular Errors.

The twelfth of the season's course of free lectures at Public School No. 23, at Mulberry and Bayard Streets, was given last night by Raymond L. Ditmars of the American Museum of Natural History. The subject was "Snakes," and the lecturer illustrated his remarks with live reptiles.

Although Mr. Raymond is the Assistant Curator in the Department of Entomology in the Museum, he confesses to a partiality to snakes, and has since boyhood devoted his leisure to their study and observation. He has the history and habits of every variety of snake at his fingers' ends, so to speak, and he had all sorts of snakes squirming about his fingers' ends last night during the course of a most entertaining description of them.

The audience, among whom were many women, sat spell-bound throughout the lecture, with the exception of two men who sat near together, and at frequent intervals made remarks sotto voce meant to indicate that they, too, knew something about snakes. Both wanted to get out before the lecture was finished.

A Brief Disappointment.

The audience was disappointed when Mr. Ditmars mounted the platform. He is a tall, light-haired, pleasant-faced man, not at all resembling the "snake charmer" of the circus. He opened a valise in which were closely packed nineteen black silk parcels neatly tied. These he laid on the table before him.

"Stuffed snakes!" mumbled many in the audience in disgusted tones. Presently, however, one of the black parcels began to move, and there was dead silence.

The lecturer then surprised and shocked a large part of the audience by saying that there are snakes in Ireland. Not many, to be sure, but specimens of the small ring snake existed about the Lakes of Killarney. The reason they were so scarce, he continued, was simply because the soil of Ireland was not adapted to them.

The word's reptile and poison, he said, had long been synonymous in the minds of most people, whereas only a very small percentage of the family was at all dangerous. He desired to eradicate this prejudice from the minds of the young, as many snakes servey a very useful purpose. One reason for so much ignorance on the subject of snakes, he said, was the startling names applied to almost every species of serpent by naturalists.

The names were so long, that no one but the student had any idea of what the snake was from reading of it in a book. A farmer who might happen to kill a small field of snakes would be surprised and shocked if he had been told that he had encountered a storeria occipitomaculata. In his lecture Mr. Ditmars applied the more easily understood names to his specimens.

Snakes, said the lecturer, may be roughly divided into six groups: The Burrowing snakes, all harmless; the Calupridaes, so called because of the sliding action of their scales; the venomous snakes; the sea snakes, all poisonous; the vipers, such as rattlesnakes, moccasins, &c., and the boas and pythons.

Mistake About Big Snakes.

Taking up the boa family first, the lecturer mentioned that the general idea of the size of the great boa constrictors is greatly exaggerated. A twenty-foot boa constrictor is a monster, and the largest known specimen of an East Indian python, the largest snake in the world, was twenty-five feet long and weighed 500 pounds. The different species of the members of this family were described, such as the anaconda of South America, the regal python of South Africa and India, and others.

"Now the West India rainbow boa," hissed the lecturer as he cheerfully undid the string around one of the black bags with his teeth. "This specimen comes from the Island of Trinidad," and a beautifully striped serpent about two feet long coiled itself about the lecturer's arm and stuck its nose up his coat sleeve.

The two men who had been making remarks shifted uneasily, and one of them, who seemed to be a seafaring man, absent mindedly took a chew of tobacco.

This species can be readily distinguished by its nostrils, which are on top of its head. It was perfectly harmless, the lecturer said.

The next bag untied contained a "dog headed" boa, also a native of the West Indies. It is about two feet long with a slender brown body and an abnormally large head.

"Oh my! Look out, Professor!" cried a woman in a front seat as the reptile reached toward the lecturer's ear. The dog-headed boa lives almost entirely among the trees along the rivers, and feeds on a species of porcupine rat, which also lives in trees. It devours the animal whole, and not only the bones, but even the teeth, are afterward digested. The lecturer said that boas were all harmless, and that those exhibited in museums were not drugged, as commonly thought, but were naturally sluggish.

The Calubridae include all the harmless species of snake except the burrowing snakes and boas. These include, among others, the Southern "gopher," or "blacksnake," and the prairie bullsnakes.

A Southern blacksnake about four feet long was entwined about the lecturer's arm. It was of a blue-black color and sparkled in the light. He later exhibited a Northern blacksnake, smaller in size but more agile.

The Beautiful King Snake.

A beautiful specimen was the King snake, sometimes called the Cannibal snake, because it often makes a meal of a rattlesnake, taking it whole. The specimen was about three feet long, and beautifully mottled in brown and gold.

Then followed one after another specimens of the chain snake, "oil cloth snake," racer snake, garter snake, "swamp garter snake," the "desertsnake," the "ribbon snake," the "water snake," and the "hog-nosed snake," all of which were described in detail while they twisted and squirmed. "The performing man remarked that he would be glad" when the show was over."

Then the collection of vipers was reached. The viper can always be distinguished by its triangular head and elliptical eyes. The first specimen shown was the Copperhead. The lecturer this time dropped the snake out of the bag and held its head with a cane until he could grasp its neck. The specimen was about three feet long, of a brownish hue.

When the next bag was being opened an ominous whirr was heard and a four-foot rattlesnake was held up and described.

Then the largest bag of all was untied and an enormous Florida water moccasin, one of the most deadly of all the viper family, was shown. This specimen was more than five feet long, and weighed nearly ten pounds. Holding the serpent by the neck the lecturer opened its mouth with a lead pencil and exposed its deadly fangs.

The lecture was one of the most entertaining and instructive given at the school this season, and at its end was loudly applauded.

BROOKLYN DOG SHOW.

English Visitors Go into Raptures Over the Exhibition.

The second day of the Brooklyn Dog show was, from a point of attendance, considerably more of a success than the opening day. A holiday crowd filled the old armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, where the show is being held, inspected the display of aristocratic canines, talked to the pretty ones, kept out of range of the ugly ones, and passed judgment ad libitum on all.

The Great Danes belonging to Col. M. Schuitz; the bloodhounds Prince Victor, She and Jason of J. L. Winchell, and Mrs. Culliver's prize St. eBrnard pup Chaplain Beecher won a great deal of admiration, as did, in fact, nearly every variety of dog on exhibition.

Mrs. M. Arundel-Colliver and Mrs. Whitehouse, both fine judges of good dogs, from London, were shown the entire exhibition yesterday. They were the guests of Mr. Edwin H. Morris, Secretary of the Jersey Kennel League. The fair English experts pronounced Brooklyn's show as being the best they had ever witnessed in America.

Among the bulldogs is Pleasant, a prize winner. He answers to his agreeable name with a cordial wagging of his tail, but his face is so suggestive of murder or cannibalism that only reckless spectators were willing to overlook the forbidding countenance and accept his cheerful advances.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE GUARDED.

Spanish Officials Trying to Protect the Consulate in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The tube, reported to have contained dynamite, which was found by a man, subsequently arrested by the private watchman of the American Consulate Building, yesterday afternoon near the door of the Consulate, is classed in official circles as being nothing more than a joke.

The man arrested is believed to be the individual who placed the tube where it was found. But in order to guard against any possibilities the Spanish officials are taking precautions to guard the United States Consulate, and to protect the United States Consul General, Fitzhugh Lee.

PALMA TO RECEIVE WEYLER.

The Municipality, However, Refuses to Rename a Square in His Honor.

PALMA, Island of Majorca, Nov. 25.—This town and its port are decorated to-day in honor of Gen. Weyler, who was born here. Preparations have been made to give the General a public banquet after his arrival here from Barcelona.

The municipality of Palma, however, has refused the request, made by the Conservatives, Carlists, and Republicans, to rename the square in front of the Town Hall and call it Weyler Square.

DECREES FOR THE ANTILLES.

Queen Regent Extends the Spanish Laws and Suffrage Rights.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The Official Gazette publishes this (Friday) morning two decrees signed by the Queen Regent and by Señor Sagasta, the Premier. The first decree applies to the Antilles the laws inscribed in the First Chapter of the Spanish Constitution, with a guarantee of the application of the general laws.

The second decree extends to the Antilles the universal suffrage law of 1890.

According to the law of June 26, 1890, the electoral qualification was held by all male Spaniards, twenty-five years of age, who enjoy all civil rights and have been citizens of a municipality for at least two years.

ADMIRAL MANTEROLA IN HAVANA.

Pardons Extended to 69 Persons "Guilty of Forcible Resistance."

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Acar Admiral Vicente Manterola arrived to-day from Spain and took charge of the Admiralty Office. With him came also 300 soldiers, and 270 seamen.

Pardons have been extended to sixty-nine persons "guilty of forcible resistance" in various localities of the island. Among these are ten women, and also twenty-six subjects of foreign governments. The list includes Mrs. Clemencia Arando, Matilde Ferrer, Maria Teresa, Rosalia Garcia, Emilia Cordoba, Pantaleona Catillo, and Inocencia Araujo.

Major Roberto Echarte and Capt. Juan Ygnacio Echarte, the latter a brother-in-law of Gen. Julio Sanguilly, have formally surrendered in the Province of Matanzas.

The Governor of Santa Clara Province and the Mayor of the City of Santa Clara, having advised the Government that the food which is being supplied to the troops is of very inferior quality, the Government, according to the official account, has issued stringent orders correcting the abuses of supply, and the troops will be supplied with good rations in the future.

El Diario de la Marina says that there is no ground for the rumor that Señor Guzman and Señor José Congosta, the Secretary General of Cuba, have had a serious quarrel as to policy; the Union Constitucional, on the other hand, declares that they have had a serious difference of opinion.

The Government has ordered a regular distribution of rations to the reconcentrados at Sagua la Grande and Matanzas.

CUBAN TARIFF COMMISSION.

Its Work to be Passed on Finally by the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—The clause in relation to the tariffs in the Government's proposed scheme of autonomy for Cuba provides for the creation of a mixed commission to be composed of Cubans and Spaniards, which is to fix the tariffs. The rates fixed by the commission are to be adopted by the Cuban Chamber of Deputies and then approved by the Spanish Cortes before they become effective. Should the mixed commission come to a dead-lock the Cortes is to be the arbiter of the question at issue.

Prime Minister Sagasta has received over one hundred dispatches from persons and organizations in Catalonia, Biscay, and other provinces asking that the autonomy scheme be suspended. A member of the Cabinet said to-day, however, that the opposition to the scheme must soon cease. "Naturally," he said, "the proposed reforms were opposed by a number of persons who by the past system had amassed great riches, but the Government was determined to carry out what it considered a patriotic work, and its decisions must be respected."

It is expected that the Ministry of the colonies will be abolished after the application of the reforms and that colonial affairs will be conducted by the Prime Minister.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Spanish imports into Cuba are to have preferential rights, varying from 20 to 35 per cent., over those of other countries."

SOUTH DAKOTA'S QUEER WELLS.

One of Them Swallows Iron Pipe and Another Disgorges It.

KIMBALL, S. D., Nov. 25.—An artesian well at Kimball gulped down a string of four-inch casing several weeks ago, and it is alleged that another in Brule Township, several miles distant, spit out the same string early this week.

No four-inch pipe was used in the Brule gusher, and that which it recently disgorged was recognized by workmen on the Kimball well as having been put in there and lost when the well was cleaned out.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY OUTLET.

Baltimore Connection Possible by the Purchase of Electric Lines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A majority interest in the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railway, projected between Washington and Baltimore, has been transferred to the Baltimore Security and Trading Company, the price named being $450,000. The purchase also includes the Eckington and Soldiers' Home and the Belt Line Street Railways in this city. It is possible that the roads represented in the deal will eventually pass into the possession of J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker, who is identified with the purchasing syndicate, and who would make the road an outlet for the Southern Railway in reaching Baltimore.

It is understood that some well-known men heretofore interested in the several lines will retire, among them being W. L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, S. F. Tyler, and George A. Huhn of Philadelphia; T. Edward Hambleton, Thomas M. Lanahan, and B. N. Baker of Baltimore.

COL. INGERSOLL ON FOOTBALL.

He Thinks Intercollegiate Athletic Contests Should Be Stopped.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Col. Robert G Ingersoll's friends made an effort yesterday to secure his consent to attend the football game at the Coliseum to-day. While he admitted that he had no objections to football or to its being played on Thanksgiving Day, he said that he believed that all such games between colleges had a bad effect. Congressman Cousins of Iowa was one of those who invited Col. Ingersoll to see the Thanksgiving game.

"Now, I never saw a football game in my life," said Col. Ingersoll, "and I never saw but one baseball game. I don't care much about games of skill. I like a game where it is all luck, or where it is most all luck with a little skill, but I wouldn't care to see a game of football. It must be a good game, though, as I see they are killing lots of people.

"I think match football games and baseball games between colleges should be stopped. I should like to see every college in the country have a good gymnasium and a competent instructor, and then let the students go into athletics for the sake of beating somebody else in a game."

LOVERING COURT-MARTIAL

Generally Believed at Fort Sheridan that the Accused Captain Will Not Be Acquitted.

LIGHT PUNISHMENT EXPECTED

Severe Arraignment of the Defendant by Judge Advocate Hunter—A Plea for Lawful Methods in the Army.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The decision of the court-martial at Fort Sheridan in the case of Capt. Lovering, who is charged with cruel treatment of Private Hammond, will not be announced here, but will be sent to Washington, as is usual in such cases. The general opinion at Fort Sheridan to-day was that the court would not hold Capt. Lovering blameless. At the same time it seemed to be the general expectation that the court, recognizing the stubbornness and bad reputation of Private Hammond, would decide that Capt. Lovering was not deserving of much punishment.

Lieut. Col. Hunter, the Judge Advocate of the court, in his summing up of the evidence severely arraigned Capt. Lovering. In the course of his address he said:

"Gentlemen, I submit that in our military community anything in the nature of punishment should conform to law, and that a general use of arbitrary power or punishment without trial is calculated to hasten our disbandment as an organization not restrained by law, and in opposition to the spirit of our free institutions.

"Between the officers who exercise power in the manner the accused did and the enlisted men who are liable to become their victims there can be no other relation except that of master and slave.

"The general exercise in the service of power and means such as the evidence shows the accused to have employed in executing his order to have Private Hammond brought before the Summary Court would necessarily result in our officers owning the enlisted men. There would then be little necessity for military tribunals and Judge Advocates, for our system of discipline would be a revival of the one in vogue before the civil war on the plantations of the South, where the right of the master to the obedience and submission of his slave in all lawful things was perfect, and the power belonged to the master to inflict any punishment on his slave not affecting life or limb which he might consider necessary for the purpose of enforcing obedience.

"If you establish the fact that an officer may with impunity order any punishment he pleases to be inflicted on a soldier, you reduce enlisted men to a condition of servitude. That is what is meant by the false doctrine of being masterful. But it is the law that should be our master. There are rules published for the guidance of those who may command, as well as those who may serve. These rules are well considered, appropriate to the conditions of our service, and a strict observance of their principles would go far to prevent catastrophies like the one we have investigated.

"That Hammond should have been produced in court I do not deny, but that his disobedience and stubborness justified his being roped and dragged there, and in his prostrate, helpless condition, kicked and prodded with the sword, I do most emphatically deny.

"The position in which the accused was placed by the disobedience of Hammond does not appear to have been a perilously trying one, for he had about him in the guard soldiers who were able to lift Hammond and carry him to court.

"The conjecture does not appear to have been so extraordinary as to justify a military officer either making a mistake of judgment or losing his temper. The law military makes no allowance for the infirmities of human temper. It perceives that loss by soldiers of self-control is loss of power to command respect. No circumstances of irritation will justify a soldier in breaking from the established rules of discipline.

"In this trial I think there is something more than a serious accusation involved. I think the reputation of any officers for good judgment, for command of self, for humanity and justification is all on trial here. This is time of peril to our order and to our tribunals. I think the things which the accused has done tyrannically ought to appear to you who have heard the testimony just as foul, base and scandalous as they did to him who felt them. The finding delivered by this court will live long after taps have been sounded over the graves of the men composing this court."

YOUNG McCLELLAND RETURNS.

The Clerk Who Took $2,500 from the Bronx Borough Bank Comes from Chicago to Surrender.

Donald Alexander McClelland, the young clerk and messenger of the Bronx Borough Bank, at 731 Tremont Avenue, who disappeared on Monday with $2,500 of the bank's funds, returned to this city from Chicago yesterday with the intention of giving himself up, and was arrested as he stepped from a New York Central train at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

On Wednesday the boy's father, Dr. J. A. McClelland, a dentist, living in Westchester, received a telegram from him, sent from Chicago, saying that he was coming back to take the consequences of his act. The police had already located him in the Palmer House in Chicago, but he left before they could catch him.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Detectives Kelly and Stripp met the train due at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Station at that time. McClelland was the first passenger off. He showed no surprise at his arrest.

The young man's father was sent for, and called at Police Headquarters last night, up to the time he received the message from Chicago he had firmly believed in his son's innocence, and he seemed almost heartbroken. He is over seventy years old, and his son's earnings were almost his sole support.

"He has come back to give himself up and begin his career again," said the old man last night. "He is a good boy. This is the only wrong he has ever done."

The young man had spent $103 of the sum he had stolen. The rest he had with him. The police say that he had arranged with a woman known as Viola to meet him in Chicago, but that he returned before she reached there. This woman is supposed to be the cause of his downfall.

McClelland is twenty-three years old. He was a member of the Methodist Church in Westchester and taught a class in the Sunday school.

SING SING OFFICIALS SUED.

Action Brought to Restrain Them from Paying Out Funds.

SING SING, N Y., Nov. 25.—A suit has been begun against the President and Trustees and Treasurer of Sing Sing by Henry Gerlach, a former taxpayer, and asking an injunction restraining the defendants from contracting any debt or liability, or appropriating any money during the remainder of this fiscal year, ending the second Tuesday in March, 1898, except for the purpose for which the village has a special fund, namely, for sewerage and drainage and the maintenance of the Police Department. It is also asked that the outstanding drafts against the village be adjudged illegal and void, and that the officials be forever enjoined from paying them.

Seth G. Ellewood, one of the Trustees, supports the action with an affidavit in which he says that on the second Tuesday in March, 1897, the Board had contracted an indebtedness over and above the assets and moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the village in the sum of $11,880.25, and that at the same time drafts against the treasury were outstanding for that amount.

The tax levy for the present year was $20,000, nearly all of which has been paid. Thereafter drafts, it is alleged, were still ordered for the amount remaining in the treasury up to the time it became empty. Notwithstanding all this, the board, he alleges, continued to contract indebtedness for contracts.

The summons and complaint is made returnable at White Plains on Dec. 4. The village charter says that if the Trustees expend in any fiscal year more than they are allowed by law to raise, they shall each be individually liable for the amount.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD SEEDS

The Secretary of Agriculture Discusses the Story of a Cross-Fertilization Experiment.

ALLEGED ENGLISH DISCOVERY

Report that a Way Has Been Found to Grow in England Varieties of Wheat That Do Not Thrive There Now.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—"It is not new, at least to us, but I hope they have really accomplished all that the story sets forth," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson after reading an account published in The London Daily Mail about a fortnight ago of what was described as a discovery of the highest importance, made on the experimental farm of the Earl of Winchelsea at Sleaford.

The alleged discovery was that the principle of cross-fertilization could be applied to cereals, grasses, clovers, and all other forms of agricultural food plants. The most interesting statement next to the claim for discovery was that the Messrs. Garton, who conducted the experiments, said their discovery would enable England to take the lead in supplying the world with new varieties, and that it would be possible to grow the varieties of wheat in England which now are imported for special qualities not hitherto attainable in English-grown varieties.

"The principle of cross-fertilization," added Secretary Wilson, "is not a new discovery. It has been understood for years, but not until recent years have experiments been made to get something out of the principle in agriculture. I see The Daily Mail says the United States has been moving in the direction followed at the farm of the Earl of Winchelsea. We have. For years the experiments have been carried on at the experiment stations, chiefly with reference to the needs of each station.

"Scientific agriculturists know well that it is as practicable to improve the qualities of wheat and grasses as it is to improve horses and sheep. I do not think it has been claimed by any of our experimenters that they have succeeded in getting new varieties of wheat that will displace other varieties. More attention has been given, I believe, to securing better cereals by selection of heads of wheat and other grains, as they develop in fields, or varieties found to be suited to certain soils and climates.

"It was some years ago that in my own State of Iowa experiments in cross-fertilization brought us a new rose. We had the old-fashioned wild rose with half a dozen petals, but with abundance of fragrance and foliage. By crossing this wild rose with a Japan rose we got a flower of some one hundred petals, a fine, fragrant thing, with the hardy quality of the wild rose, its rich foliage, and a great increase in the number of its petals.

"To jump at the conclusion that the experiments at Earl Winchelsea's farm are conclusive and the beginning of a commercial success seems to me unsafe. It takes some time to reach conclusions in such matters. There are circumstances to be accounted for; the seeds may bring plants that show reversion. But there is no doubt that if new seeds are needed, and experiments are directed to their production, they may be obtained."

E. W. Allen of the Experiment Station Service said the attention of the Department of Agriculture had not been directed to the estate of the Earl of Winchelsea as an experiment station. The British Government did not maintain such stations, but there had been a private one at Rothamstead, on the estate of Sir John B. Lawes, for many years. The correspondence of the department did not show that this station knew of the important discoveries made at Sleaford.

Mr. Allen said the greatest improvement in seeds in this country was obtained by selection from the best fields, growers favoring those specimens that promised the heaviest yield per acre with the retention of other desirable qualities in the wheat. Experiments had been conducted at some of the stations with reference to improving the value of corn as a food. It was desirable to impart a greater proportion of nitrogen to corn. The experiments had been carried on with the expectation of discovering how to get the nitrogen into the soil and then into the corn itself. Some success had attended the experiments.

"Other experiments," said Mr. Allen, "involving recognition of the principle of cross-fertilization have been made to reduce the proportion of cob to corn. The seed growers are never weary of persisting in these experiments. The man who succeeds in finding a way of producing corn that will have the least possible cob will discover a Klondike in agriculture. A good deal of attention has been devoted to experimentation to ascertain the wheat best suited to smut resistance. Smut is one of the troubles of the farmer. If science can add a chemical or other quality to wheat that will make it reasonably immune from smut, without losing any good qualities already possessed, it will have met a long-felt want."

CANADA IS CAUTIOUS.

She Will Not Agree to Stop Pelagic Sealing Unless Assured of Tariff Concessions.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 25.—The Dominion Government has prepared its reply to the authorities at Washington in regard to the request to stop pelagic sealing in Bering Sea until such time as a commission should be appointed by both Governments to deal with the different matters in dispute between the two countries. The whole matter hinged on the Bering Sea question. If the Canadian Government did not agree to stop pelagic sealing then the negotiations were at an end.

It is understood that the reply of the Canadian Government is in the negative, although the Ministers refuse to say anything on the subject. An alternative offer is said to be made, which would require the action of Congress, giving certain concessions in regard to the sealing question for some tariff considerations. If Congress should approve the arrangement the Canadian Parliament would do likewise, and the whole matter would be closed. But on the other hand, if Congress should refuse, then the proposition would come to naught.

What Canada fears in the stoppage of pelagic sealing for a year without the certainty of receiving anything in return is that she might be called on to pay compensation to the sealing fleet for being deprived of their business and never obtain any reciprocity treaty with the United States. That she intends to guard against.

New Englanders in Charleston.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The New England Society of Charleston seems determined to surpass even itself in the intellectual entertainment provided for its anniversary, December 22. Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States; Seth Low, the President of Columbia University, who made the great fight for the Mayoralty of Greater New York; United States Senator John L. McLaurin, and President Randolph, of the College of Charleston are to be among the speakers at the banquet. Justice Brewer and President Low express their great desire to visit and know Charleston, and the belief that they cannot make their visit under better auspices, and Senator McLaurin says: "I am sincerely anxious to cultivate and enlarge my acquaintance with the people of Charleston, and am delighted at so favorable an opportunity. I deem it a special honor to be selected to respond to the toast, 'Our Country.'" It will be a privilege, also, to hear and know the cultured gentleman who has so recently come to our city as the head of our highest educational institution, Dr. Harrison Randolph.

Think He Was a Sandbagger.

Joseph Murphy, about nineteen years old, was held by Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Court yesterday, suspected of being a member of the gang of sandbaggers who have recently been at work in the neighborhood of Thirty-fifth Street and Second Avenue. Murphy denied the charge, and said that he was a clerk and lived at 320 East Thirty-fifth Street. A detective said that on Wednesday night he simulated drunkenmenss and in Second Avenue fell into the hands of Murphy, who tried to get him into an alley. He then threw off his disguise and arrested Murphy, on whom was found an empty cloth bag and in another pocket a quantity of sand. Murphy said that he used the bag for a collection of buttons.

Illustrated by Oliver Herford.

The First one is in

THE DECEMBER

"ST. NICHOLAS."

THE BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

THIS is the beginning of a new series of stories about animals—fantastic stories—which Mr. Kipling has written for "St. Nicholas" to follow his "Jungle Stories" which first appeared in the same magazine.

A serial story by J. T. Trowbridge begins in this number,—one of the most beautiful issues of a young folks' magazine ever made. There is nothing like it in the world of children's literature. 25 cents.

A year's subscription to "St. Nicholas" costs $3.00. Can you think of a more helpful influence in your home?

THE CENTURY CO.,

UNION SQUARE, - - NEW YORK.

TWELVE YEARS A BEGGAR

John Daebler, Seventy-three Years Old, Spends Thanksgiving Day in the Workhouse.

WAS NEVER ARRESTED BEFORE

Had a Regular Route and Only Begged Until He Had 30 or 40 Cents—A First-Class Lodger at 12 Cents a Night.

John Daebler spent Thanksgiving Day in the workhouse, and gained a whole pound in weight. Though for the past twelve years a professional and confessed beggar, it was his first day in a prison in all the seventy-three years of his eventful life. Time was when Daebler was a sturdy, cheerful farm hand, with not a care in the world, a good appetite, and a fondness for hard work. Now he is old and gray, his form is shrunken and bent, his fondness for work is gone, but still he is cheerful.

On the receiving book of the Blackwell's Island Prison is the legend: "John Daebler, seventy-three years old, German, no home, committed for five days for vagrancy"; but until this was translated to him in his mother tongue he did not know why he was confined within the dreary, dismal walls, why he wore a striped suit, or how long he would be forced to continue in the strange abode.

When he was arrested, Wednesday morning, he was just putting a penny in his pocket, given to him by a good-looking and kind-hearted country woman in a baker's shop on Second Avenue. He murmured a few words of "Vergelts Gott!" ("The Lord reward thee!") smiled as sweetly as his toothless mouth would permit, and stepped back—right into the arms of an officer of the law. He understood the terse command, "Come along," and he went. A short examination at the Police Station and he was hustled, still wondering what it was all about, to the Yorkville Court. There, standing before Magistrate Deuel, his tattered cap in his hand, his red face, with its bushy, grizzled whiskers, a picture of amazement, he was asked what he had done.

Questioned by the Magistrate.

The query was not understood, and his grim captor answered for him. "Oh, just begging from door to door. He's an old tramp, your Honor."

"Ever been arrested before?"

No answer. Interpreter brought into requisition, "Jemals arretirt?"

"Nein, nein—nefer. I noding done."

"Five dollars or five days," and the trembling little weazened body was pulled back into the pen.

Yesterday as he stood in his ill-fitting prison suit, coarse and creased, before the Deputy Warden and the reporters, and responded to the questions put to him in familiar language, he looked decidedly happy. Strange though it may seem, his face presents a marked contrast to his body. That part of it which is not covered with a luxuriant growth of bushy, stand-out-in-all-directions hair, looks plump, rosy, and smooth as a baby's skin. The hair on his head, only slightly tinged with gray and brushed smoothly down on both sides, is still thick and heavy. His little blue eyes are clear and snappy, dilating in wonderment only when told of some subject not quite comprehensible or strange to their owner.

The Beggar's Story.

"Yes," said John Daebler, in his quaint South German dialect, "I have been a beggar for the past twelve years, and everybody knows me and likes me. They never turn me away with nothing, but, you see, I know my people, too. I never go up stairs. I have my regular route, and I stick to it. I beg only on nice days, and only until I make enough to pay for a night's lodging and something to eat. Yes, 30 or 40 cents a day and I have all I want. You see, I start out about One Hundred and Second Street, near a big brewery. Sometimes I go to the brewery when the man outside is not around, and I get a nickel there every time, but that big man won't let me in, and I watch him. He goes to a lager beer saloon sometimes, and then I slip in. Oh, he can't fool me.

"Well, then, I go to every butcher and baker shop, and, when business is not so good, to grocery stores and ask for a little work to do, wood-cutting or coal shoveling, but they know I can't work. I am too weak and I've got rheumatism, and so they give me a cent or two sometimes, and if their business is bad and they have not taken in much, they give me a roll or a herring, and that saves me a cent. Once in a while I go into a lager beer saloon and when the man behind the bar don't give me any money, he gives me a glass of beer, but I'd rather have the cent. You see I can't drink much. I don't like drink. I never touch schnapps.

"When I get to about Forty-second Street I usually have already between 30 and 40 cents, and if I am not too tired I go on further down town, and if I make that much more I don't do anything the next day. I don't want any more. By this time it is late in the afternoon and I go home.

"Where I live? No. 9 Mulberry Street, a lodging house kept by an Italian. I have lived there eleven years. I pay 12 cents a night for my lodging and a bath. You see, there are three classes of lodgers. Third class pay 7 cents, second class 10 cents, and first class 15 cents, but I have been a first-class lodger so long that I get it 3 cents cheaper, and only pay 12 cents. The Italian is a good man, but I don't like some of the lodgers. Most of them work, like I do, but they are bad. They go up stairs, and when they see an overcoat or something, and nobody is looking, they take it. That is stealing, you know, and I never steal. I am honest. I never went up stairs in my life, and I never will. I don't want people to think I am an up-stairs beggar.

His Uncle a Beggar, Too.

"Have you no relatives, John?" A wistful, pensive look came into the old beggar's eyes.

"No," he murmured, "I have nobody. Oh, wait, yes, I think my father's brother is still living in Germany. He is an old man, though, and I think he also begs."

"What did you do before you went to begging?"

"Ah, then, I had two nieces here; they were milliners, and such good, kind girls. They used to give me a dollar a week each, but they were rich—they used to make $8 a week each. But they are both dead and now I have no one here at all. Everybody is dead. No, I was never married. Ich bin noch zu haben," ("I am still to be had,")—and the old man laughed heartily.

"Yes, my nieces supported me for several years when I was down with rheumatism, but when they died what could I do? I had to live. I could not work."

"How long have you been in this country?"

"Thirty-six years. I was a good farmer, and I worked on farms. Then I wanted to live in the city. I came here, and worked in restaurants until I got too old and they threw me out. They don't like old men in this country."

"How do you like it where you are now?" The prisoner smiled faintly.

"Plenty to eat," he said, with a good-natured shake of the head in the direction of the Warden. "Such a lot of chicken I had to-day, too. I could not eat it all, and I was sorry, too; it was so good. I gave more than half of it away. How some men can eat! The fellow whom I gave it to ate his and mine and another old man's, who could not eat it all. It's warm here, too, you can't freeze. But, say, you know how it is. A bird in a cage will eat and drink, but it hasn't got room enough. I haven't either. I'm used to the street and the noise and, ugh! it's so quiet here, and so lonesome!"

"Then nobody understands me. They say I'm a Dutchman. Say, how long must I stay here? I couldn't understand what the man on the big desk said, and the policeman spoke so funny I couldn't understand him either. Will I get out to-morrow?"

He was told that he would be out Saturday.

Nobody Understands Him.

"Oh, dear Sir, make it to-morrow. What difference does it make to you? I am not suffering here, but I want to see my customers again. They'll miss me, and I am afraid they won't know me any more. They'll give my pennies to somebody else, and then I won't have anything."

When told that he would have to serve out his term he looked sad. "Two more days," he whispered. "Oh, well, never mind. I'll stand it."

To the question what he would do when he gets out, he replied:

"What shall I do? I'll go around asking for more wood to split or coal to shovel," and he actually winked his eye. "But I'll watch the big policeman on the corner; he won't catch me again so quickly."

COTTON GROWERS TO MEET.

A Convention to be Held in Atlanta to "Smash the Wall Street Rings and Combinations."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 25.—It is probable that a more earnest effort to form a combination to advance cotton will be made at the Cotton Growers' Convention to be held in Atlanta on Dec. 14 than has been attempted before. J. C. Wilborn, President of the South Carolina Alliance, has great hopes of effective results. It was under his call that a conv

CORNELL'S PLUCKY FIGHT

A Defeat in the Football Game with the Quakers Which Was Almost a Victory.

ONLY ONE TOUCHDOWN SCORED

Wearers of the Carnelian and White Manifest Surprising Strength in the Contest on Franklin Field — Score, 4 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The University of Pennsylvania football team defeated Cornell this afternoon on Franklin Field by the score of 4 to 0. It was by far the fastest game that has been played here this season, and developed unexpected strength in the Cornell team.

There was less enthusiasm manifested by the 20,000 persons present than last Saturday, because in the first half Cornell did all the playing, but in the second half Pennsylvania used the guards-back formation with terrible effect on the Cornell line. After nearly every scrimmage in which this formation was used there was a Cornell man stretched on the grass. These tiresome interruptions were the only drawbacks to an otherwise brilliant game. There was considerable fumbling, due principally to the slippery ball. Weeks made a bad mess of two quarter-back kicks, but this also was due partially to the muddy condition of the gridiron.

Pennsylvania Disappointed.

Princeton had beaten Cornell 10 to 0, and Harvard scored 24 against 5 for the carnelian and white, and it was the Quakers' ambition to top both of these scores, and thereby make to-day's game a fitting finale for the greatest football season in the history of the red and blue.

But this hope was dashed to earth by the brilliant playing of the entire Cornell team.

In the first half Pennsylvania tried the guards-back, but this formation was stopped just as easily as was attempted end-skirting, and no matter where the Quakers tried to get through there always seemed to be a Cornell man lying in wait to tackle. Their line in this half held like a stone wall, and the ends were down the field under Young's kicks before the Pennsylvania men reached the ball. The individual stars on the Cornell eleven were Wilson, Windsor, Whiting, and Young, the back field. The two former were sent against Pennsylvania's line for good gains, and also around the ends, while the tackling of Whiting and Young on the end was a beautiful exhibition of fast football.

In the second half the pace began to tell on the Ithaca lads, and they were driven down the field by the guards-back at a desperate pace.

Cornell's Brilliant Opening.

For the first fifteen minutes of play it looked as though the carnelian and white representatives would surely score. After this, notwithstanding the ball was in Pennsylvania's territory the greater part of the time, their goal was not menaced. Young, who came here with the reputation of being a brilliant kicker, showed none of his prowess in that line. He seldom gained in an exchange with Capt. Minds, and was clearly outkicked by the latter. Minds placed his kicks beautifully, while Young's tries often went out of bounds after going fifteen or twenty yards, which was a great handicap to the Cornell team.

The Pennsylvania players lost one, and possibly two, opportunities of scoring when within Cornell's twelve-yard line by fumbles. Aside from this their fumbles were not disastrous.

For Pennsylvania the individual playing of Hare, Goodman, and Outland, was remarkable. They broke up the Cornell interference, and made good gains nearly every time they tore unrutsed with the ball. Hare also tackled in fine shape, getting out to the end of the line and nailing his man before the half backs could reach the runner.

Cornell tried several tricks and gained nearly every time. One of their most successful tricks was what is known as "ends and tackles" over. Only the guard was left in his original position in the line. The tackle and end were shifted to the opposite end of the line and led the interference. Each man on the line moved along one position in the direction of the play, thus having centre face guard, guard face tackle, and tackle face end. Added to this formation that several good end runs were made. Pennsylvania tried one or two tricks, such as the delayed double pass, and false pass, but only once did they make a good gain.

Pennsylvania's Only Touch-Down.

Pennsylvania's touch-down was not made until after twenty-one minutes of actual play in the second half. For any team to hold Pennsylvania's guard-back formation in check for fifty-six minutes is a great feat, which demonstrates how strong Cornell's team was to-day.

Once, before making their only touch-down, the Pennsylvanians were within a foot of Cornell's goal. Minds then tried the centre, but failed to gain an inch, and the ball went to Cornell on downs within one foot of her goal line.

Young kicked out of bounds at Cornell's twenty-yard line. Hare went through the centre for nine yards, but Goodman failed to gain an inch. Weeks tried the quarter-back kick and Young caught it on Cornell's fifteen-yard line. He then kicked to Minds on Cornell's forty-yard line. Jackson went through left tackle for two yards. Morice made a yard around right end. McCracken made eight more before being thrown by McKeever. Morice then jumped through the centre for five yards and Jackson gained four through left tackle. Morice fumbled the ball and Schoch fell on it on Cornell's twenty-yard line.

Whiting tried Pennsylvania's left end, and made four yards. He again tried the same place for two yards. Whiting then lost five yards by a beautiful tackle of Boyle. Young kicked to Morice on Cornell's fifty-yard line, but Hare failed to gain through the centre. Goodman made six yards through the centre, and gained four more through the same place. Outland tried right end for no gain. Outland made twenty-five yards around Cornell's right end, and the ball was on Cornell's fifteen-yard line. Young was injured by being run into by Outland.

Goodman made five yards through left tackle, and Outland made two more through the same place. McCracken carried the ball over on the next line-up for a touch-down. Overfield kicked out, Minds catching the kick. Minds failed to kick the goal, and this ended the scoring.

The Line Up.

The line-up and summary follow:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Cornell.
Boyle	Left end	Tracy
Goodman	Left tackle	Lueder
Hare	Left guard	Reed, Tangeman
Overfield	Centre	Schoch
McCracken	Right guard	Favelle
Outland	Right tackle	McLachlin, Hackett
Hedges	Right end	McKeever
Weeks	Quarter back	C. Young
Morice	Left half back	Whiting
Jackson	Right half back	Windsor
Minds	Full back	Wilson

Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Lehigh. Referee—W. A. McClung, Lehigh. Linesmen—Tangeman and Fortescue. Touch-down—McCracken. Total score—Pennsylvania, 4; Cornell, 0. Time—Thirty-five minute halves.

CELEBRATION AT ITHACA.

Cornell Students Pleased with the Work of Their Football Team.

ITHACA, Nov. 25.—The result of to-day's game with Pennsylvania was highly gratifying to Cornell. To-day's game was the best Cornell ever put up against the Quakers, and consequently the students who did not leave the city for the Thanksgiving recess are celebrating to-night.

To-day's game closes the season for Cornell, which, all in all, is considered a very successful one. The development of the team from inexperienced material into shape to play such a game against Pennsylvania is said to be due largely to the graduate-coach system, which was instituted here this year. To-day's game is counted a virtual victory for Cornell. Preparations are being made to welcome the players on their return to-morrow.

JERSEY'S ALL-STARS DEFEATED.

A One-Sided Game with the Chicago Athletic Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Jersey's All-Star team fell before the Chicago Athletic Association eleven in the game at the Washington Park oval this morning. After a show of defense in the first few minutes of the game, the New Jersey men gave up and let their opponents score time after time. Most of the spectators left in disgust before the close of the one-sided game. The final score was 52 to 0.

The line-up:

Chicago A. A.	Position.	New Jersey.
Huddleson	Left end	Masterson
Pixley	Left tackle	Couch
Kirkhoff	Left guard	Tilson
Hinckley	Centre	Dickey
McWeeney	Right guard	Evans
Remington	Right tackle	Houston
Baeder	Right end	Hollister
Choulnard	Quarter back	Watkins
Slater	Left half back	Barclay
Wellington	Right half back	Pletz
Draper	Full back	Whyte

Substitutes—Chicago, McDaniell, Buell, Van Dooxer, Thompson; New Jersey, Simmons, Ward, Sherwood, Pensing. Referee—Mr. Harding. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

HIGH SCHOOL IS CHAMPION.

Four Thousand Schoolboys Saw the Polytechnic Institute Eleven Beaten at Eastern Park.

Before a crowd of 4,000 wildly enthusiastic school boys, the Brooklyn High School triumphed over the Polytechnic Institute eleven at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon by a score of 58 to 0. It was the seventh annual game between the two schools, and more than the usual amount of interest was manifested. Since the annual game was inaugurated "Poly" has won twice, but all previous contests, unlike yesterday's game, were closely contested. Last year it was a battle royal, and the High School lads won by the close score of 6 to 0.

The High School presented one of the best teams it has ever had, while on the other hand "Poly" was palpably weak in almost every position, having lost its best players, all of whom were graduated from the institute last June.

From the moment the High School boys secured the ball the backs began an attack on the "Poly" line, which gave way like a paper house. Very little trouble was experienced getting around the ends. About three minutes after the ball was put in play Geirasch skirted left end for a touch-down. Just one minute later Ackley secured the ball on a pretty double pass from Geirasch, and carried it forty yards for a touch-down. The "Poly" adherents, who numbered about 2,000, gave up in despair. Every few minutes one of the High School backs would dash around the ends, and, well-guarded by interference, make a touch-down. The "Poly" players were clearly outplayed in everything but punting. At this style of play Parsons outplayed Geirasch. High School scored 28 points in the first half.

In the second half the "game of tag," as the High School contingent called the contest, continued, the High School backs making touch-downs almost as they pleased.

The game was entirely devoid of rough playing. This was probably because High School did not have to resort to mass play, and there was very little chance to tackle hard, because the man with the ball invariably crossed the line before any of the "Poly" players could get near him. The latter showed very little team work. In fact the entire eleven was demoralized before the game was under way ten minutes. The High School team's victory gave it the championship of the Long Island Inter-scholastic Athletic League.

To-morrow they will meet the English High School team of Boston at Eastern Park. The Boston lads are champions of the New England League.

The line-up follows:

High School, (58.)	Positions.	Polytechnic, (0.)
Butler	Left end	Cummiskey
Amell	Left tackle	Cowenhaven
Fenner	Left guard	Bynum
Boemmerman	Centre	Feeley
Underwood	Right guard	Dudley
Hoffman	Right tackle	Pell
Eckley	Right end	Carlin, Keller
Weir	Quarter back	Evans
Geirasch	Left half back	Parsons
Graves	Right half back	Dickson
Smith	Full back	Byrne

Touch-downs—Geirasch, (5,) Ackley, (2,) Smith, Graves, (2.) Goals from touch-downs—Amell, 9. Referee—Mr. Jones. Umpire—Mr. Zimmerman. Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

A NEW FOOTBALL RECORD.

Hershberger of Chicago Kicks Goal from the Thirty-five-Yard Line.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The football eleven of the University of Chicago defeated the University of Michigan team this afternoon by the score of 21 to 12. The game was played in the Coliseum in the presence of 12,000 persons.

Clarence Hershberger, the full back of the University of Chicago, made three successful kicks, one of which was so difficult that the attempt would have seemed foolhardy had not his team been well in the lead. He kicked one goal in the first half from the seventeen-yard line and another in the second half from the thirty-yard line, the ball at the time being right in front of the goal posts. But the kick which brought the spectators to their feet occurred about fifteen minutes later.

The ball at the time was not more than five yards from the side lines, and twenty-five yards from the goal, and when the straight-limbed half back Gordon Clark dropped back with the evident intention of attempting the play, Chicago's supporters were amazed. The ball was passed cleanly and Clark placed it on the thirty-five-yard line. An instant later the ball was sailing high in the air. It dropped squarely between the posts and a new football record had been made.

The game was a kicking contest from start to finish, and in the punts Hershberger easily showed his superiority over Hannan of the Michigan team. An exchange of punts would invariably net Chicago all the way from 5 to 20 yards.

NEW YORKERS LOSE IN CHICAGO.

Knickerbocker A. C. Defeated by the Bankers' A. C.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—In spite of a drizzling rain, 2,000 people assembled at Bankers' Field this afternoon to see the football contest between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York and the Bankers' Athletic Club of this city. The local team won by the score of 46 to 8. The line-up:

Bankers.	Position.	Knickerbockers.
Brown	Right end	Von Mustes
Hadden	Right tackle	Hughes
Stewart	Right guard	Hall
Briggs	Centre	Cornell
Thomas, (Capt.)	Left guard	Williams
Stone	Left tackle	Kindgen
Knachstedt	Left end	Miller
Graves	Right half back	Dickson
Smith	Full back	Byrne

Touch-downs—Geirasch, (5,) Ackley, (2,) Smith, Graves, (2.) Goals from touch-downs—Amell, 9. Referee—Mr. Jones. Umpire—Mr. Zimmerman. Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

Herkimer's Double Victory.

The Herkimer Athletic Club's second football eleven played yesterday afternoon at Wallace's baseball grounds, Ridgewood, against the Jaspers and defeated them by a score of 4 to 0. Immediately following this game the Herkimers "big eleven" lined up against the Lincoln Field Club of Bayonne, N. J., and won by a score of 14 to 0.

St. John's College, 6; Erasmus Hall, 6.

The football teams representing St. John's College and Erasmus Hall High School played a tie game at Eastern Park yesterday morning. Each team scored a touch-down, from which goals were kicked.

Football Games.

At Newton, Mass.—Dartmouth College, 24; Newton Athletic Club, 0.

At Providence—Brown, 12; Wesleyan, 4.

At Cincinnati—Carlisle Indians, 10; University of Cincinnati, 0.

At Herkimer, N. Y.—Herkimer Field Club, 12; Baldwinville Athletic Club, 0. For the championship of Central and Western New York.

At Bethlehem, Penn.—Lafayette, 22; Lehigh, 0.

At Evanston, Ill.—University of Wisconsin, 26; Northwestern University, 0.

At Rochester—Rochester University, 8; Colgate, 0.

A Yonkers Man's Leg Broken.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Louis Quinchie, a football player of the Linden A. C., was injured during a game this afternoon between the Linden team and eleven of the Summit A. C. In a mass play his right leg was broken. He was carried from the field and removed to the hospital. The game resulted in a victory for the Lindens by a score of 12 to 0.

Leg Broken at Football.

Several young men living in Hoboken were playing football on the St. George's cricket grounds yesterday. Henry Meicke, twenty-two years old, of 262 Tenth Street, was knocked down and trampled in a rush for the ball and his right leg was broken. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Missed a Tackle; Broke an Arm.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The left arm of Richard Hunt of 636 South Eighth Avenue was broken in two places while playing with the Pelham Manor eleven this afternoon in a game with the Mount Vernon football team. He went to make a tackle, but the runner eluded him and Hunt fell.

ORANGE BEATS ELIZABETH

Football Supremacy Decided in Her Favor on the Orange Oval by a Score of 6 to 4.

LOSING TEAM EXCELS IN PLAY

Ransom's Punts Win the Game for the Chrysanthemum Eleven, but the Best Running and Line Bucking Are Not Theirs.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 25.—After one of the fiercest contests waged on the football field in this vicinity, the Orange Athletic Club eleven defeated their old-time rivals, the Elizabeth Athletic Club, by a score of 6 to 4 this afternoon, on Orange Oval. Both teams were composed mainly of former college football celebrities, who were once known as champions of the sport. Added to the intense athletic rivalry between the two clubs, the tie game they had played on election day whetted both to try their utmost to settle the supremacy. It resulted in a game filled with snappy plays, fine punting, and pretty line work.

On the stands about the field 4,000 persons looked on with boisterous interest from the kick-off to the call of time. By far the majority were Orange sympathizers, and one side of the field was ablaze with yellow chrysanthemums, emblematic of Orange, and gaudy yellow flags, while even part of the opposite section was dotted also with yellow. The band of Elizabeth henchmen made up for their lack of numbers by volume of sound and demonstrations with blue and white flags.

Most of the Elizabeth players acknowledged that to Ransom, the old University of California giant, now of Yale, belonged the credit of winning. His terrific punts gained 40 or 50 yards nearly every time he was signaled to kick, and that was often. Bird could not equal the long flights on which the Yale man sent the leather. Apart from the full backs, Elizabeth had somewhat the better eleven. Her line was less tumbled, her backs were swifter, her interference was a trifle more trusty, and her play seemed more concerted. In weight, the Orange team appeared to have a slight advantage.

Elizabeth's superiority showed in the fact that but one man was substituted, and that because his predecessor was disqualified, while Orange sent in five fresh men, including two substitutes for disqualified players. Owing to the fierce rivalry, the game was somewhat rough. At one time it seemed as if both elevens would mix in a general fisticuff contest, owing to slugging between Summersgill, Elizabeth's right end, and Koehler, the Orange left end, in the second half. Both men were put off the field. Throughout the game frequent stops were necessary to attend to the injured, but no severe cases were noted.

In the first half Elizabeth had the best of it for the entire thirty minutes. Her backs found little trouble in clearing the Orange ends, and when, for a change, the line was tried, generally it crumpled up to let the runner by for several yards. The tandem play with Smith, right guard, and Lalor, left guard, back, was a favored play by Elizabeth, and Mohor, centre, Wharton, right guard, and Vaughn, left guard, for Orange, seldom could hold it in a line play. It also worked well for end runs.

Orange kicked off shortly after 2:30 o'clock. The Orange stripes from then on were the field of contest. Quickly the ball went down toward Orange's posts. On the ten-yard line it halted for some minutes of play. When in Elizabeth's hands, it was passed to Knapp, who wedged through the Orange line for the first touch-down. Hopkins, with an excellent show, missed the goal. The score was then 4 to 0, favoring Elizabeth.

After desultory rushing Bird punted. Ransom caught the ball, but fumbled it, and it was downed on the Orange thirty-yard line. A minute later Bird went through to find Wharton waiting, and he was pushed back five yards. Then Knapp went through Bull and Farrar for five yards. Knapp, on a right end play, ran off without gaining, and Orange took the ball. On the criss-cross from Knapp to Cobb ten yards were gained. In the scrimmage Cumming was hurt and Shield took his place.

A series of centre rushes and tackle and end plays sent the sphere to the Orange ten-yard line. Then Ransom with a punt sent it back forty yards, and Bird fell on it. Elizabeth began gaining by steady running and line plunges. Once more she lost to Orange and then received the leather back. It was Orange's ball on the Elizabeth forty-five yard line when the first half ended.

In the second half it was Ransom's game. Whenever Elizabeth, with hard, steady plunging, forced the ball dangerously near the Orange posts, Ransom punted it back, not only out of danger, but threatening Elizabeth's goal. Orange, moreover, seemed to liven up somewhat and her line was steadier.

Elizabeth kicked off for 35 yards. Orange tried to return the punt, but the leather shot up perpendicularly, and an Elizabeth man was found on top of it. Then "Hod" Marshall was hurt, and after the crowd had sympathized with him, Elizabeth tried the tandem play with much success for Orange, which took the ball and punted. Mohor, in the mix up on the tackle, was disqualified for interfering. Bull took his place, and Ziegler was substituted for Bull. A series of ground gaining sprints by Shield followed. Orange for off-side play was allowed 15 yards. Elizabeth speedily had the ball on Orange's 25-yard line. Ziegler was then taken out and Coyne put in.

Orange, with the ball, sent Ransom around right end, but Hopkins tackled him prettily on the line. The same play and the same result followed. Then Ransom dropped back for a punt. He sent the ball whizzing down toward the Elizabeth goal. Bird on the 10-yard line fumbled, and Wharton picked up the ball, running without hindrance behind the posts. Marshall kicked a goal. The score was 6 to 4 in favor of Orange.

The line-up follows:

Orange A. C.	Positions.	Elizabeth A. C.
Bull, Ziegler, Coyne, J. Kyle, Farrar	Right end	Summersgill English
Wharton	Right tackle	Schaefer
Mohor, Bull	Right guard	F. Smith
Vaughn	Centre	C. Stillman
Uffenheimer	Left guard	Lalor
Koehler, W. Kyle	Left tackle	Emory
Williams	Left end	Hopkins
Cumming, Shield	Quarter back	Wilson
Ransom	Right half	Cobb
Marshall	Left half	Knapp
	Full back	Bird

Referee—Mr. J. H. Hartwell, Yale, first half; Mr. Frank Morse, Princeton, second half. Umpire—Mr. Morse, first half; Mr. Hartwell, second half. Linesmen—Messrs. Carl Sutphen, Yale, and F. M. Langford, Trinity. Score—Orange, 6; Elizabeth, 4. Attendance—4,000. Two thirty-minute halves. Touchdowns—Knapp, Wharton. Goal—Marshall.

Canadian Football Championships.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—The final football games for the Rugby championships of Canada were played to-day. At Montreal, Ottawa College defeated Hamilton for the senior championship by the score of 14 to 10 and in this city Toronto University won from the Britannias of Montreal by the score of 25 to 5 for the intermediate championship.

AT THE DEXTER PARK TRAPS.

The First Shoot There Not Attended So Well as Expected.

The open shoot at the Dexter Park traps was not attended as well as anticipated by the management, and the birds, which were exceptionally good, kept the scores down somewhat lower than the shooters' average. Five events were shot during the afternoon, the prizes in each event being turkeys and cash.

The scores follow:

First Event, (5 birds,) entrance $5; all to shoot at 28 yards rise.—Dr. Hudson killed 5, W. Stern and J. Martin 3 each, V. Selover 2.

Second Event, (miss and out,) entrance $5, birds extra.—J. Van Allen 12, D. Matzen 11, Dr. Hudson 5, T. Short and V. Selover 4 each, J. Martin 3.

Third Event, (5 birds,) entrance $5.—Stern and Van Allen 5 each, Matzen, Short, and Hudson 4 each, Selover 1.

Fourth Event, (5 birds,) entrance $5.—Hudson, Knebel, Matzen, and Van Allen 5 each, Short and Martin 4 each, Stern 3.

Fifth Event, (5 birds,) entrance $8.50, birds extra.—Van Allen, Knebel, and Martin 5 each. Dr. Hudson, Matzen, and Stern 4 each.

Blackbird Sweep at Elkwood Park.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 25.—W. R. Patten won the blackbird sweep at Elkwood Park to-day with 9 killed. One of his birds fell dead out of bounds. Daly and White finished with 7 and Stillwell with 8. White beat Daly in a 10-bird match, 8 to 6.

GOOD GOLF AT LAKEWOOD

Remarkable Array of Expert Players Compete for Honors in the Open Tournament.

LOWEST SCORE FOR WHIGHAM

Amateur Champion Arrives from Chicago and Takes First Place—Douglas, Fenn, Tyng, Biddle, Sands, and Gillespie Well Up in Front—Many Spectators.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 25.—The open tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club, which is to continue through the week, began to-day. The Laurel and Laurel-in-the-Pines Hotels are filled with golfers and their friends, and conversation in those houses is chiefly upon the absorbing topic of the week.

About eighty contestants entered the tournament and sixty-nine finished, the largest number that ever has finished the preliminary round in an open tournament here, with the exception of the annual championship events.

The assemblage of golfers contained a larger number of fine players than had been seen in any previous contest this year, apart from the Chicago championship meeting last September. Club champions and victors in important tournaments were extremely numerous. Among those present was the amateur champion, H. J. Whigham of Chicago, who now holds for the second successive year the highest golfing honor in the United States. A host of spectators were attracted to the links.

In view of the lateness of the hour when all finished, the committee abandoned the first hole-play round in the afternoon, postponing it for to-morrow morning.

The great aim of the contestants was to get a place among the first sixteen, for these fortunate ones qualified to play in the succeeding rounds for the chief trophy, the Lakewood Golf Club Cup.

Champion Whigham added another cubit to his golfing stature, for he led the entire field, turning in the lowest score of the day for the eighteen holes, 83 strokes. This established a new record for the links, for it previously had been 85, and also won for Whigham the silver vase given for the best score. Whigham only arrived in New York from Chicago Wednesday night, and reached Lakewood about 11 o'clock this morning. In view of his long journey and unfamiliarity with the links, hardly any one expected to see him come out top man. His game was delightfully graceful. It was Whigham's first appearance on an Eastern golf course since he won the championship in 1896 at Shinnecock.

Every man had to do his best, and a number of crack golfers followed close on the heels of the champion. Findlay Douglas, like the champion, a foreign golfer of experience, got second place with 84, followed by James A. Tyng, Arthur H. Fenn, and J Wilmer Biddle, with 86 each. Biddle was the winner two weeks ago of the championship of Philadelphia. Jasper Lynch did his round in 88, Tiffany Richardson, one of the youngest Lakewood players, did his in 89, and then with 90 came four good men—Stuart Gillespie, the Canadian, W. H. Sands, M. R. Wright, and L. T. Boyd of Milwaukee. Courtland D. Barnes, a schoolboy in the Cutler School, went around in 91. G. E. Armstrong and John I. Blair, Jr., tied for the sixteenth place, and in the play-off to-morrow the defeated one will enter the Consolation Class.

The qualifying contestants, with full scores, are:

H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia—
Out ..... 2 5 3 4 9 4 5 5 5—42
In ..... 4 5 3 8 5 6 5 6 4—41
Total 83

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield—
Out ..... 3 5 4 4 6 6 5 5 5—42
In ..... 3 5 4 4 6 7 4 5 5—42
Total 84

James A. Tyng, Morris County—
Out ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 6 5—43
In ..... 3 4 4 5 6 6 4 7 4—43
Total 86

Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto—
Out ..... 3 4 4 4 5 6 4 5 6—41
In ..... 2 5 4 4 4 6 8 5 7—45
Total 86

J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia—
Out ..... 5 4 3 5 6 6 4 6 5—44
In ..... 4 3 4 3 5 7 6 5 5—42
Total 86

Jasper Lynch, Lakewood—
Out ..... 3 4 4 4 6 6 5 5 5—42
In ..... 4 5 5 4 7 6 5 5 5—46
Total 88

Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood—
Out ..... 3 5 4 5 5 6 6 7 5—46
In ..... 5 5 5 4 5 7 4 6 5—46
Total 89

Stuart Gillespie, Quebec—
Out ..... 4 4 4 4 6 8 5 6 5—46
In ..... 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 4—44
Total 90

W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's—
Out ..... 3 5 7 3 5 6 5 6 7—47
In ..... 5 4 3 8 7 6 4 6 5—43
Total 90

M. R. Wright, Philadelphia Cricket—
Out ..... 3 5 6 4 6 6 5 5 5—45
In ..... 3 5 4 4 7 6 4 6 6—45
Total 90

L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee Country Club—
Out ..... 3 4 3 3 6 6 4 7 6—42
In ..... 4 5 4 5 7 6 5 6 6—48
Total 90

Louis E. Larocque, Knollwood—
Out ..... 3 3 4 4 8 6 6 7 5—46
In ..... 2 5 3 5 6 6 6 6 6—45
Total 91

Courtland D. Barnes, Shinnecock—
Out ..... 4 6 4 4 5 6 5 6 5—45
In ..... 3 4 3 5 6 7 8 5 5—46
Total 91

C. L. Tappin, Westbrook—
Out ..... 3 6 4 5 6 8 4 5 5—46
In ..... 5 6 4 4 6 6 4 6 5—46
Total 92

F. F. J. de Raismes, Ocean County—
Out ..... 5 4 4 3 6 6 4 6 5—43
In ..... 6 5 4 5 6 6 7 6 7—49
Total 92

George E. Armstrong, Richmond County—
Out ..... 7 4 4 3 6 6 5 5 7—50
In ..... 3 4 2 3 5 7 5 9 5—43
Total 93

John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County—
Out ..... 5 5 4 4 6 6 4 6 6—44
In ..... 4 9 5 4 6 6 5 5 5—49
Total 93

The second sixteen, who will play for the Consolation trophy, also show many prominent names. They are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
F. A. Walthew, Knollwood	47	47	94
Paul D. Stockly, Lakewood	45	49	94
S. D. Bowers, Otsego	46	49	95
J. B. Tailer, Ardsley	50	45	95
Walter Stockly, Lakewood	48	48	96
T. R. Henderson, Toronto	53	43	96
W. Fairbanks, St. Andrew's, Scotland	49	48	97
H. W. Slocum, Staten Island	47	50	97
A. M. Reed, Waumbek	49	49	98
A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's	50	48	98
Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Lakewood	48	50	98
John R. Chadwick, Richmond Co.	50	49	99
John Moorhead, Jr., Allegheny	47	52	99
James E. Converse, Ocean County	51	49	100
Harold Curtis, Lakewood	52	48	100
Robert Phifer, Lenox	52	48	100
Arthur B. Claflin, Ocean County	47	53	100

The other players were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Chauncey F. Kerr, St. Andrew's	51	50	101
Alexander Morten, Lakewood	48	53	101
Howard Colby, Essex County	54	48	102
F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia	52	50	102
J. W. Morey, Lakewood	49	53	102
A. D. Compton, Otsego	49	53	102
James Park, Richmond County	53	49	102
J. C. Tappin, Westbrook	51	53	104
Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol	55	50	105
L. St. Clair Colby, Essex County	50	55	105
A. J. McClure, Albany	52	53	105
The Rev. J. L. Schwartz, Lakewood	51	55	106
D. S. Horne, Pittsburg	54	52	106
W. H. Coles, Lakewood	48	58	106
James L. Breese, Tuxedo	53	54	107
D. W. Bishop, Lenox	54	53	107
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	53	55	108
J. H. Bowman, Milwaukee	56	52	108
G. W. Stockly, Lakewood	53	56	109
W. A. Taylor, St. Andrew's	52	57	109
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	54	56	110
E. Robbins Walker, Lakewood	54	56	110
W. W. Lowery, Richmond County	58	53	111
F. F. Kimball, Lakewood	57	54	111
D. L. Schwartz, Jr., Lakewood	54	57	111
A. W. Black, Lakewood	58	54	112
Victor Thorne, Brooklawn	55	57	112
H. K. Hill, New Brunswick	57	56	113
W. F. Chadwick, Powelton	60	55	115
George Brokaw, Norwood	60	56	116
Ernest Lloyd, Lakewood	58	59	117
W. H. Botsford, Harbor Hill	60	59	119
W. B. Dowd, Lakewood	53	67	120
J. E. Taber, Staten Island	63	68	131
Dr. Norris, Ardsley	71	66	137

The first pair to get off were M. R. Wright and James Converse. They started at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and it was 3 o'clock before the last pair finished.

Some of the spectators on the links were Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Miss Ferris, Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Frank D. Beard, Miss Anna Ferris, Mrs. Dwight Harris, Miss Whiting, Mrs. John R. Chadwick, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, David R. Plumer, W. A. Hamilton, Mrs. R. B. Kerr, Mrs. F. A. Walthew, Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Miss King, Miss Mary D. Nash, Mrs. William Skidmore, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Miss Haselhurst, J. W. Morey, Mrs. George Trotter, Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. H. Dudley Beam, Mrs. O. Smithers, Horace Porter, and Dwight W. Harris.

The tournament was ably managed, and the day, although a trifle damp, was admirably fitted for good golf.

ESSEX COUNTY GOLFERS.

Gould and Rennard Win the Colby Silver Cups at Orange.

ORANGE, Nov. 25.—The offer of two handsome silver cups by L. St. Clair Colby and Howard A. Colby, as well as the usual holiday contest for the Governor's Cup, attracted a large number of golfers to the Essex County Country Club.

The cards turned in for the Governor's Cup competition were counted also in the contest for the Colby Cup, and some of them also will be included in the contest for the monthly cup. Two players went over the course separately in the two competitions. These were T. H. Powers Farr and Charles F. Watson.

The cups were won by Clarence A. Gould and J. C. Rennard, the former's score being 87 and the latter's 89. The cards turned in were as follows:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Clarence A. Gould	96	9	87
J. C. Rennard	89	0	89
J. T. Colt	119	18	101
William Bryant	119	18	101
T. H. Powers Farr, (Governor's Cup)	99	0	99
T. H. Powers Farr, (Colby Cup)	92	0	92
C. F. Watson, (Governor's Cup)	95	0	95
C. F. Watson, (Colby Cup)	94	0	94
William Bayne, Jr.	133	25	118
George B. Jenkinson	100	3	97
Walter D. Osborne	119	25	94
Richard M. Colgate	102	9	98
Gardner Colby	114	18	96

MANY GOLFERS AT ST. ANDREW'S.

Thomas Wins the Vice President's Cup from a Large Field.

The annual competition for the Vice President's Cup was played yesterday on the St. Andrew's Golf Club links, at Mount Hope, Westchester County. All the winners of the Class A, B, and C handicaps during the past seven months were eligible, and the result was a large turnout. J. M. Thomas won the trophy with a net score of 173. Thirty-six holes were played. A general club handicap of 36 holes was also played, and this was won by S. Levy, with a net score of 172 from 54 handicap. Percy Chubb and F. L. Moore tying for second, at 173 net. The players and scores in the Vice President's Cup event were:

	1st R'd.	2d R'd.	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
J. M. Thomas	103	96	199	26	173
H. W. Taft	93	100	193	18	175
J. Q. A. Johnson	99	98	197	18	179
D. F. Kingsley	97	100	197	18	179
Dan Chauncey	100	91	191	10	181
E. W. Ketcham	104	107	211	28	183
John Reid, Jr.	92	97	189	0	189
John Reid, Sr.	106	104	210	24	186
Malcolm Graham, Jr.	96	100	196	2	188
J. B. Baker	100	99	199	10	189
J. K. Bangs	110	115	225	36	189
C. W. Barnes	97	103	200	10	190
F. E. Wilson	108	103	211	18	193
J. G. McGee	106	108	214	18	196
J. C. Ten Eyck	108	110	218	22	196
P. Fletcher	107	113	220	24	196
E. Masten	116	108	224	26	198
H. Townsend	107	109	216	10	206
H. E. Coe	118	128	246	24	222

Dr. Wylie Is Ardsley's Champion.

The semi-annual contest for the President's Cup and championship of the Ardsley Golf Club was played yesterday and won by Dr. W. Gill Wylie in 90 strokes. It was a scratch competition. Closely following him at 91 was the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, this being his first appearance in a golf contest for over a year. The players, with totals for the 18 holes, were: Dr. W. Gill Wylie, 90; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, 91; A. D. Cochrane, 93; F. L. Eldredge, 94; W. Watson, Jr., 97; W. H. Patterson, 97; F. W. Sanger, 98; H. S. Brooks, 99; J. B. Taylor, 104; De Lancey Nicoll, 106; F. F. Chrystie, 106; F. P. Delafield, 107; R. H. Wylie, 108; William Chrystie, 109; W. V. S. Thorne, 111; Eugene Griffin, 112; J. A. Morrison, Jr., 114; H. B. Galley, 115, and R. McK. Thomas, 117.

Golf at Short Hills.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Nov. 25.—There was a big turnout of golfers at the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club to-day, when a members' handicap tournament was played. Hugh K. Toler won the match.

ST. LOUIS CASE OF "RINGING."

Indictments Against Men Charged with Fraud in Horse Racing.

ST.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE AND SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$10.00
Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Month.....$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$8.00
Six Months.....$4.00
Three Months.....$2.00
One Month.....75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE AND SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society Concert—2:15.
CASINO—1999—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2:00 and 8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Parisian Romance—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15.
GARDEN—Magic, Mirth, Mystery, Mimicry—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—What Happened to Jones—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:10.
MANHATTAN—His Little Dodge—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—8:30.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP.

MR. CROKER makes an announcement unusual in politics. "I recognize Senator MURPHY as the leader of the party in the State," said the Tammany chieftain in reply to the question whether Senator DAVID B. HILL was still considered the Democratic leader. We do not recall any other leader of a great party who received his commission from one of his subordinates, or any other to whom a formal recognition of this nature would not have been superfluous and impertinent. Men would have laughed in 1875 if JOHN KELLY had said: "I recognize SAMUEL J. TILDEN as the Democratic leader in this State." During the decade of HILL'S leadership nobody ever thought of asking Mr. CROKER whether he "recognized" him. An actual leader imposes himself upon his party by exercising the prerogatives of the place. He rules by general consent and recognition, not by verbal appointment from a local and inferior chief.

We conclude, therefore, either that Mr. CROKER is the actual leader or that the leadership is in commission. Leaders having and exercising actual control have sometimes set up figureheads, themselves keeping in the background. In such cases it is the practice of the wiser sub-chiefs to satisfy themselves that the decrees of the nominal leader go out with the knowledge and sanction of his principal. That precaution keeps them out of much trouble. We presume that Democrats who take counsel with Senator MURPHY will have Mr. CROKER constantly in mind. Some Democrats, from habit or for other reasons, will consult neither MURPHY nor CROKER, but Senator HILL.

The truth must be, then, that there is just now no New York Democrat of that unchallenged pre-eminence and power that constitute the substance and the symbols of leadership. So long as Mr. CROKER or any Democrat of prominence finds it necessary to say that HILL is not the leader, HILL is not surely deposed. The termination of a party leadership is made known by facts, not assertion. Some vestige of sovereignty remains to him who people protest is not the King. In the campaign of 1896 Senator HILL pursued a course that pleased nobody, but he may have yet some personal following that will make him a man to be reckoned with—in the Legislature this Winter, for instance. In the close balance of the Assembly an old leader with a few members devoted to his service might vex the new leader presumptive intolerably.

Since he is opposed by two such powerful men as CROKER and MURPHY, however, there is small chance that Senator HILL will regain the leadership. He may not think it worth while even to be the leader of a faction. Should he retire from politics, CROKER and MURPHY might be left to settle the leadership between them, but it would take at least one State campaign to determine whether the party would accept either or both. They may have trouble in Kings County. The Democracy there is a fractious lot, and McLAUGHLIN is not one of their admirers. He is much nearer to HILL. Up the State CROKER'S leadership would be strange and for a long time unacceptable. No Tammany chief except TWEED has ever ranked as the leader of the Democracy of the State, and such power as he had was obtained by a barbaric profusion in bribery among the rural Senators and Assemblymen. He was not in the true sense a State leader. Mr. TILDEN held the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and his private influence among the leaders of the interior was paramount. He stuck to the Chairmanship, "holding wearily the end of a rope because I feared where it might go if I let it drop," he said in his pamphlet on the Tweed ring. Mr. CROKER may become the Democratic leader, but some one will be holding the end of a rope. We should not predict a long reign for him. The state of Mr. MURPHY'S health, of course, causes the younger men of the party to take considerable interest in the question of the succession.

The leadership does not appear to be settled by Mr. CROKER'S dictum. There may be a scramble and a faction fight for it, or the behavior of the ruling party in the City of New York may make the matter one of small consequence. We perceive one good augury, however. It seems to be understood that all the leaders, actual or potential, are agreed that free-silver coinage and the Chicago platform are to be ignored by the Democrats of New York. That is good politics and good morals.

WHERE WOULD THE PROFITS COME IN?

It has been the general belief that free coinage of silver by the United States would yield large profits to the mine owners. This view was accepted by the sound money advocates in the Presidential campaign last year. The following extract from an editorial comment on this subject, from the November number of The Bankers' Magazine, a leading journal of its class, conveys its views, and also the popular impression:

"So enormous would be their profits [the profits of the silver producers] if they succeed in bringing about the free coinage of silver that they can afford for some time to devote almost the entire product of the silver mines to the creation of a campaign fund to secure the desired result."

Is there good basis for this view? and if not, should it longer be conceded as the correct one, since for this reason alone the mining interests and sections have, to the incalculable injury of the whole country, long made a persistent and desperate struggle to bring about free coinage?

All sound financiers are agreed that a free coinage act would put the currency on a silver basis, and for many reasons such a measure undertaken by this country alone, to say the least, could have little immediate and no permanent effect on the price of silver. This much admitted, where would the profits of silver producers come in? If the metal should not be advanced in price it is not easy to see how its coinage into dollars, the purchasing power of which would be based on the value of silver itself, would yield an increased profit. Nor is it clear, under such conditions, what inducement silver producers, or any other holders of silver bullion, would have to convert it into coin. And if there should be no such inducement, in what way would free silver increase the supply of silver coin? And if it should fail in this, how would it satisfy the non-mine-owning contingent who have worked so many years and so faithfully for unlimited dollars?

We are of the opinion that too much has been conceded the silverites in the admission referred to, and that the truth of the matter properly presented would have a wholesome influence even in the Western strongholds of silverism. The argument would have no effect on those who believe that the United States unaided can raise the value of silver to $1.29 an ounce; but that notion has been abandoned by many advocates of free silver, and these would abandon the whole issue if they were convinced that its success would not add to the producers' profits.

FIRES IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Astonishment and indignation that in the busiest part of the day and one of the busiest parts of London a fire should break out which should not be put out or checked until it had devoured all the inflammable material within its reach are natural and proper emotions. Londoners are giving vent to them through the press in letters as well as in leading articles, and protesting that such a result would be out of the question in foreign cities, whether in Europe or America. That is probably true. The Continental cities of the first rank are much better built than London. American cities of the first rank are probably not so well built, except in their most recent quarters and constructions. But the conclusion is inevitable that they are better protected. The Fire Departments of the Continental cities are ridiculous to a New Yorker, or for that matter to a Londoner. But then the current building of New York, and in a less degree of London, would be ridiculous to a Parisian or a Viennese. The Continental cities do not need the extensive and expensive fire service which is required where the official supervision of building in the interests of the public is less strict. A few moments' delay in the arrival of the fire engine amounts to little in Paris or Vienna. It amounts to a very great deal in London or New York and may easily become of vital importance. When a New Yorker reads that twenty minutes elapsed between the discovery of a fire and the turning of the first stream of water upon it, he can readily understand what an irresistible headway the fire had gained in this interval, and how it was impossible to stop it afterward. But he will also say that it would not have gained such headway if the Fire Department of London had been as efficient as that of New York.

It seems that he would be warranted in saying this. And this is the burden of the complaints made by Londoners who know what the system is in American cities. There is a great deal of complaint, also, about deficiencies which could scarcely occur here—a short supply of coal and a short supply of water for the fire engines. The former deficiency must be charged to the inefficiency of the Fire Department. Though water supply is not a municipal service in London, the abundance of it is nevertheless a necessity for extinguishing fires and a shortage detracts from the efficiency of the fire service.

It is true that New York, with its much smaller population, has twice as many firemen as London and spends three times as much upon its Fire Department. It has also very many more fire alarms, but the average of loss for each fire is very much smaller. The greater number of alarms may be due in part to the fact that the various systems of communication throughout dwellings by pipes and tubes which favor the spread of fire are much more commonly and extensively introduced here than in London. But the lower average of loss seems to show conclusively that more fires are here checked in the beginning than in London. This and the infrequency here of great fires seem to establish conclusively the superiority of our fire service.

Unofficial Londoners, it seems, are taking this view in great numbers. But official Londoners insist that it is a wrong view. Even since the destructive fire that constituted an indictment of the London system the ex-Chief of the London Fire Brigade finds courage to say, in an interview, that he has inspected the systems of the principal American and Continental cities, and that "London is ahead of them all." Such a comment upon such a failure recalls WHATELY'S remark that, while men practically engaged in a business are the best judges of changes of detail, they may be the very worst judges of radical and complete innovations. Perhaps the improvement of the London fire service would be best promoted by sending the next time to examine and report upon foreign systems an inspector who is not officially connected with the London Fire Department nor identified with its methods.

COSTLY VENISON.

We look with some confidence for a protest from the Rev. SHELDON JACKSON against the part of Capt. SHOEMAKER'S programme for the relief of the ice-bound whalers at Point Barrow which contemplates the destruction, at one fell swoop, of six hundred of the reindeer belonging to the Government in Alaska, and constituting a part of the educational outfit provided to turn away the thoughts of the natives from hunting and useless outdoor loafing and toward the habits of patient thrift that are traditional with the keepers of flocks and herds.

The reindeer as an adjunct of the educational scheme for Alaska is almost a new thing. As recently as 1890 a very strong note of alarm was sounded about the danger of starvation to which the natives of Alaska were exposed owing to the depletion of the seal and otter fisheries, the packing of salmon in such wholesale quantities as to spoil the fishing, and the scattering of the caribou or native reindeer. It was considered desirable to import domesticated reindeer from Siberia; and, with imported Laplanders to care for them for a few years, to arouse the interest of the Eskimo to the importance and profitableness of reindeer as a crop promising in time the means of obtaining food and clothing for their keepers, their use as food, however, to be deferred until some very great emergency compelled such a sacrifice.

Not altogether without reluctance the Congress has from year to year appropriated money to plant the reindeer in Alaska and to recruit the first herd by importations from neighboring Siberia. About $45,000 has been spent in getting some 1,100 deer. They are at several stations, where the moss that is indispensable to the existence of the deer is to be found. The deer have increased, but slowly. Averaging the cost of those bought and the natural increase, each deer owned by the Government has cost about $40. A Lapp herder is paid $40 a month to protect the deer from storms, from assault by other deer, and from the venison-loving Eskimos who have not yet been educated fully to restrain their appetites. Native reindeer are to be had in Alaska for the hunting; but it is easier to kill the reindeer that will not run than it is the caribou that will run ten miles before stopping to recover its breath.

Six hundred of the 1,100 deer owned by the Government are to be driven over the snows and ice of the Alaska country and slaughtered to feed the whalers shut up in the ice to the northward. It is probable that the whalers would prefer, weight for weight, for a Christmas dinner, an equal quantity of pork and cabbage, or a few boxes of tinned peacock's tongues; but ice-bound sailors cannot be choosers.

What is to be the effect of this use of educational reindeer, at $40 the head, upon the untutored Eskimo? If the imported herders are to go with the imported deer, we are informed that the native Eskimos left with the remnant of the herd will gratify a long-restrained appetite for Siberian venison. The Lapp herders get along without venison, and come to be plutocratically rich on wages of $40 a month for tending the deer and keeping off the uneducated Eskimos, who would fain eat them.

Reindeer venison will be an expensive Christmas dinner at the price we have paid for these educational animals of Dr. JACKSON'S introduction. We are not altogether sure, however, that they are not all doomed to be eaten before long; but what troubles us, and ought to trouble Dr. SHELDON JACKSON, is the thought of what will be said by Mr. JOSEPH G. CANNON and the Committee on Appropriations when the next $12,500 is asked for to provide educational reindeer for the promotion among the Eskimos of habits of industry, frugality, and thrift.

THE RIOT IN THE REICHSRATH.

It is possible that Count GULOCHOWSKI'S appeal to Europe to "unite against the destructive competition of America" may have had for part of its motive the production of an issue upon which the peoples of Austria-Hungary could unite. There is urgent need of such an issue. The question whether German shall be the sole official language of the empire has stirred up far more strife than any similar question in history. The struggles of the French Canadians for the preservation of their ancestral language dwindles into pale insignificance compared with that bewildering and kaleidoscopic free fight in which the Reichsrath occupied itself on Wednesday. The Speaker of our own House of Representatives would have been moved by the spectacle to an admiration tempered only by a human envy if he had been allowed to contemplate it from a gallery. "Thank GOD," he might fervently have repeated, "this is not a deliberative body."

It is possible that the Deputies in the Reichsrath were about as usefully employed in inflicting contusions upon each other as they would have been in the orderly discussion of projects of law—just as it is possible that the House of Representatives was as usefully employed in acquiescing in the usurpations of its Speaker and in registering his decrees as in transacting the public business. But in either case the actual procedure was irrelevant to any possible purpose of a legislative body. It must be said that Mr. REED had his forces under much better discipline than President ABRAHAMOVICS managed to maintain. For the latter functionary abdicated his functions altogether when the riot was fairly under way, and resumed them when there was a deceptive lull which he fondly imagined to imply exhaustion, only to be greeted with shouts of "Polish swindler!" and "Blackguard!"

It was a most complicated riot. Apparently the conflict was between the speakers of German and those of Bohemian and Polish, and this division would have made a simple "line-up." But the ramifications of the row were too numerous and intricate to be comprehended in so easy a classification. There were speakers not merely of German, Czech, and Polish, but of Magyar, Slovak, and Roumanian, and the division by race and language was complicated by a division into political groups. There were German Liberals and German Conservatives, so that speaking German was no guarantee that another German speaker would not assault you, and the non-German tribes presumably hated each other only less than they hated the Germans. So there was little reason for a Deputy to fear that in hitting any visible head he might be hitting the wrong man. The accounts of the riot indicate that Deputies generally gave themselves the benefit of the doubt. If Count GULOCHOWSKI can discover or devise an issue that will unite the Reichsrath he need not trouble himself whether it will unite "all Europe."

Judge ANDREWS'S action in the matter of the loop for the trolleys at the bridge entrance can have no further effect than to secure a careful review of the plan with reference to the safety of foot passengers on the one hand and the authority of the bridge officials on the other. To such a review there can be no real objection, and the delay that will be caused is not a serious matter compared to the interests involved. We have seen no reason to suppose that the Bridge Trustees and their officers have been reckless in their action or that they have been influenced by improper motives. There has been a good deal of nonsense and some mischievous sensationalism connected with the treatment of the subject by the paper that is exploiting it, but extravagance of this sort defeats itself, and the courts may be trusted to see that the matter is adjusted as nearly rightly as can be.

Wonders will never cease. Hitherto Canada has insisted that the United States should pay damages to all Canadians who suffered by the suspension of pelagic sealing. But now we are told from Ottawa that the Dominion is willing itself to assume these damages, which, by the way, the decadence of the industry reduces to a nominal burden. Still, the amount is not the chief thing. This improving disposition to do right without pay, or even at some cost, greatly improves Canada's moral position. Such action should inspire even the Dingley Congress with an accommodating spirit upon other points. But there is still a hitch. The canny Premier wants a complete understanding before the situation is intrinsically altered, and knowing the Congress with which he has to deal, we cannot blame him. On the other hand, the United States wants an immediate stoppage of sealing, which, it is said, cannot be had before the Dominion Parliament can act, or about February. We hear nothing about any reference of this to Lord SALISBURY, nor yet does the suggestion come from Ambassador PAUNCEFOTE. All is said in a tone of certainty from Ottawa. Apparently London is ceasing to be the British capital.

The testimony of the officers of the Children's Aid Society as to the moral harm done by the want of school accommodations in New York is that of experts and must be accepted. It is very strong and emphatic. They find not merely that the children who cannot go to school are driven upon the street, where Satan finds mischief for their idle hands, but that the steady employment and regular discipline of the schools are terribly missed. And beyond this is a curious social force to be noted. The school-going children form a class by themselves, with habits and ideals quite distinct and strong which influence their conduct when not in school. The truants and those who are shut out of the schools are in a sense outlaws, are so regarded by others and by themselves, and are the more readily led into vicious ways. It is greatly to be hoped that the new City Government will not hesitate, on the ground of economy, to push the plans for school extension that are now fairly under way.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What is said to be the last of the many reports that have been made on the recent smallpox epidemic at Gloucester, England, has just been issued as a Parliamentary blue-book. It contains a summing up of all the information obtainable by careful and expert investigations, and deserves attentive study wherever interest is taken in public health, the prevention of disease, and the means of curing it. At first sight the report does not seem to support quite all the claims made in behalf of vaccination, and no doubt the foes of that device will make the most of this fact, but sensible people will still cling gratefully to a means of protection which, if not perfect, is none the less incalculably the best available. The epidemic's rapid spread, says the agent of the Royal Commission, was due to the almost simultaneous invasion of many homes through children who were infected while attending public elementary schools. The high death rate was the result of the lack of hospital facilities and of nurses acquainted with the proper treatment of the disease. Of the whole number attacked (1,979) there were 706 under ten years. Of the fatal cases (434) there were in this age period 280 Of these 706 children, only twenty-six were even nominally vaccinated, while of the remainder eighty were undergoing vaccination when attacked. "There is no escape," concludes the report, "from the conclusion that the heightened mortality and severity of the epidemic were greatly due to so large a proportion of unvaccinated children being attacked. Indeed, in whatever way the question is regarded it is beyond dispute that smallpox in the vaccinated at this period of life is comparatively infrequent, and that in those who are attacked the disease is mostly of the mildest form, whereas among the unvaccinated at this age the majority of attacks are severe. From which considerations it follows that in the epidemic under notice the severity of the disease, its high mortality, and its propagation were influenced and promoted by the unduly large proportion of unvaccinated children who were exposed to infection and who were infected." Thus, while the anti-vaccinationists may cry, "See, your poison is not the sure preventive that it has been asserted to be!" it may be replied that this is by no means sure—that the few instances of apparent failure may simply have been cases of imperfect or too remote vaccination.

—It would be interesting to know the nativity of those labor leaders out in Ohio who have formally resolved that the time has come for this country to refuse admission to any more immigrants. Are the originators of that resolution all lineal descendants of immigrants who came over in the Mayflower? Did the great-grandfathers of them all fight in the Revolution—and on the right side? Did they or their fathers take effective part in the debate of 1861-5? In a word, who are they that they should claim a right to shut the Nation's door in the face of all comers? The odds are ten to one that each of these leaders, so called, still has trouble in pronouncing a terminal "th." Native Americans and those residents who are really Americanized as well as legally naturalized are worried only over the arrival of bad immigrants, of demagogues, paupers, and criminals, and of fellows so selfish as to desire the exclusion of men as good or better than themselves from the privileges of this very large country.

PERSONAL.

—Men laboring under an uncontrollable impulse to become misers might well study the characteristics of the late GEORGE H. BLANCHARD before entering upon the career in question. There is, to be sure, some doubt whether Mr. BLANCHARD was a miser at all, or whether he was simply a person who lived within the limits of an exceedingly restricted income, but in either case his habits are worth imitating by those to whom the expenditure of money is a torture. Mr. BLANCHARD, whether from inclination or necessity, demonstrated that uncleanliness and misanthropy are by no means necessary features in the policy of him who lives in a single room and contents his hunger with food costing less than a dime per day. He did not attempt to follow current styles, indeed, but for the recognized decencies of costume he had a keen regard. Such linen—or cotton—as his old but well-brushed coat revealed was always spotless, and there was nothing in his appearance to indicate that he shared that hatred of water so often shown by the devotees of severe economy. Nor did he seek to eke out the pennies allotted to subsistence by accepting hospitality which he could not or would not return. He never "treated," but then he never contracted any of those little debts for which, on last analysis, "treats" are only the payment. Best of all, he was quietly companionable toward all whom circumstances brought into association and communication with him. Remembering the history of misers in all lands, the conclusion is almost inevitable that Mr. BLANCHARD was not a real miser, and yet one cannot be quite sure. He may have taken artistic delight in attenuating his expenses and saving his reputation at the same time. So much in need of the rehabilitation which he would give it is the class in which his account books, though nothing else, seem to place him, that it will be something of a pity if later developments show him to have sacrificed his personal tastes and appetites under the compulsion of duty or necessity instead of to disinterested love of economy as an abstract principle.

—Merely to state that missionary methods are not in every instance perfectly wise, is, it seems, equivalent to denying that missionaries have accomplished any good whatever, while an expression of regret for the rapid disappearance of all native costumes and customs is a defense of "hula-hula" dances and a lament over the introduction of charity among South Sea Islanders. So says, or at least so strongly implies, "F. P. P.," the correspondent whose letter we published yesterday, and of course so vehement a defender of missions is incapable of exaggeration or misstatement. To tell the truth, we are not altogether surprised to learn the enormity of the little paragraph about "average tourists." In other paragraphs the anti-vivisectionists have seen pleas for the torture of animals in the interests of idle curiosity; in still others the friends of wild birds have found positive appeals for the immediate slaughter of every member of every feathered tribe. After those proofs that the possibilities of misinterpretation are limitless, the letter of the good "F. P. P." does not excite us a bit. Indeed, confession shall at once be made that the editorial we would much prefer to be cast away on an island where the residents had been subjected to rigorous missionary discipline, however destructive it might have been to the "picturesque," than on one where unabated aboriginal instincts still prevailed. For those instincts ran to cannibalism as well as to loin clothes and immodest dances, and the unconverted savage was altogether too ready with spear and club for stray visitors to get much aesthetic satisfaction out of him. Yet he had some good points, and we cling to the notion that the modern missioner, like the early Church Fathers, might well have spared the gentler traits of paganism, have disinfected many an ancient rite which they suppressed instead, and have left to the convert some few traces of personality, of originality, and of artistic interest. This suggestion may be very wicked, but we don't believe it is. In other days wild races were Christianized and even clothed without dooming them to speedy extinction. The missionaries of the present day, self-sacrificing and well-intentioned as they are, and much as they have done for the moral elevation of some of their charges, cannot point with much pride to the numbers or health of the Hawaiians, the Maoris or a score of other nations that might be mentioned. As Dr. BARROWS said, they are too "harsh."

—RIUS RIVERA must be extremely confident of speedy success for the Cuban cause, or else he would not have refused the conditional freedom offered to him by Marshal BLANCO. He must also be a bit unwise. There is no disgrace in accepting such clemency, and by remaining in the Cabañas he martyrizes himself to no very appreciable effect. He, at least, has been treated with no little leniency by the Spaniards. They had a fairly good right to shoot him within a day after his capture, a rebel in arms, and they didn't do it. Instead, they healed his desperate wounds, fed him back to health, and now offer to set him free. He ought to have given his parole, and to have accepted with many thanks.

FOR BIRD PROTECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We feel that an expression of thanks is due to THE TIMES for its making more widely known the valuable extract from Popular Science News relating to the proved experiment of the Tunis naturalist, that heron farming can be carried on precisely as ostrich farming is done, to supply the market with the feathers.

I confess the bringing to light of this fact has not increased the respect of the public for the intelligent working of the Audubon Society, which has continued to use—scientific demonstration to the contrary—the statement "that the heron must die, and in nesting time, to yield us women aigrette feathers," as its most telling argument. Even those of us most opposed to the ways and means of the Audubon Society have not hesitated to believe and act upon this statement. And here it is scientifically proved "a fake."

That there have been thousands of nesting herons destroyed by vandals and by others for market value is indisputably and sadly true. But to prevent this is needed, as we claim, only National law enforcement.

The forceful and incontrovertible argument by Charles J. Bates in Tuesday's TIMES on "The Killing of Animals" for food is timely. What we women are working to get down to in this bird question and all protection of lower animal life is a law based on conscience, kindness, and common sense. What Mr. Bates further remarks on the killing of harmless snakes and of toads we all know in our experience.

The dragonfly, one of the most beautiful insects in coloring and in motion, and utterly harmless, is held by many to have "a deadly sting," and is an object of cruel extinction. It would be well if to every child was read, till it knew it by heart, Westwood's "Little Belle and the Blackbird":

Whom God's creatures love, the angel pair
Murmured, God doth bless with angel's care.
Child, they bed shall be folded safe from harm;
love, deep and kind,
Shall watch around, and leave good gifts behind,
Little Belle, for thee."

Mr. Allen's statements of the laws and principles of both the old and the recent Audubon Society are interesting, but do not alter one iota the position held by us "anti"-Audubon people as to the ways and means of the Audubon Society. Mr. Allen is at fault in inferring that I have come to hold the opinions expressed throughout my articles through information received "from persons mistaken for representatives of the Audubon societies," or "from persons who, while possibly members, will not cooperate with the societies, on the ground that the operations of the societies are not sufficiently coercive," &c. My informants have been, for years, regular members of the societies, and persons of broad cultivation, on one side; and on the other side members contributing constantly to our press such articles as "A. A. C.'s," full of sentimentality and extreme. I take exception now, as at the start, to the assumption of the ornithologists and members of the Audubon societies that what Coleridge means to them alone applies:

"He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man, and bird, and beast."

A few days ago, in THE TIMES, Henry E. Clinton made the assertion, in support of "A. A. C.'s" appeal and the Audubon Society charter, that an ornithologist counted "forty skins of choice birds on women's hats in a distance of two blocks; and that, therefore, it was quite time for some one to cry out as 'A. A. C.' had done against a foolish vanity that requires such sacrifice." I beg to differ wholly from Mr. Clinton that it is quite time "to cry out" in the way he advocates. But it is quite time for the ornithologist who counted the forty skins of birds in two blocks, with other scholars of his science, to set about in dead earnest the using of their knowledge and statistics to the passing of what we "Anti-Audubon" women are asking for, a National law protecting birds.

Why the guns of the ornithologists and of the Audubon Society have not been leveled long ago at taxidermists is a mystery. No persons have given greater cause for reproof and laws. An incident of last Summer is but one of their great offenses. On the wild and rocky shore of Maine, where an artist of repute and a few other families have nestled cottages, a pair of dark blue herons have nested for years and been held as priceless neighbors. To watch them singly or together sailing low over the rocks in sunset light against the blue of the sea was indeed a joy.

We knew where the nest was, just over the marshes—this year, as for four years. And it was full of young ones in September. One day the mother bird was not seen around the rocks at sunset; nor was she seen ever after.

One of the orchestra of the large hotel a mile off was a taxidermist. As he came back to the hotel one evening he carried a bundle under his arm, and, opening it, held up the dead mother heron, saying, "I'll get the male soon." He did not get the male bird; and we saw it desolate and restless till we left, in late September, and the young ones were all dead, we proved.

Do we not require a National law to protect birds, and not from us women? National protection of all animals from which we get furs, and especially the choicer and rarer ones, is equally to be desired.

Why should "fish, flesh, and fowl" only, as coming under game laws, be protected? Mr. Clinton criticised my argument in my first article drawn from "classing birds and furs together as objects of ornament." He thought furs were worn for "warmth rather than ornament." Let me tell Mr. Clinton that not a woman of taste would wear furs for a moment were they unbecoming. And her husband would be the first to argue against her wearing them had they this effect.

But to return to the help ornithologists can give in this bird matter. They alone can tell localities of birds and probable supply and yearly increase. Now, let them put their heads together and have a law passed imposing heavy fines (as in game laws) for every bird over such an allotted number yearly from a State or region. This will test the depth of their love for birds. And we women of taste and principle shall cease to be belabored by them and by Audubon Society sentimentalists!

A. B. C.

New York, Nov. 25, 1897.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the location of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, I would suggest that the design be so modified as to admit of its being built at the point just south of Grant's tomb in Riverside Park where the driveways separate, and that an arch dedicated to the sailors be built near the western or river-side driveway, and that the soldiers' arch be constructed on the eastern or land-side driveway.

These remarks are called forth by the refusal of the Sculpture Society to indorse the location at the Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park.

It seems to me that an imposing monument at this point in Riverside Drive commemorative of the "united service" just below the tomb of Gen. Grant would be vastly more impressive than one at a point where it would be overshadowed by the neighboring specimens of modern architecture.

G. S. O.

New York, Nov. 24, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Speedy Improvement.

He—It makes me a better man every time I kiss you, darling.

She—Oh, Harold, how good you are.—Exchange.

How He Hits.

Friend—You are so dreadfully cross-eyed, I don't see how you can shoot straight.

Cross-Eyed Sportsman—I fire both barrels at once.—Boston Traveler.

Cruel Disappointment.

Debtor—I want to pay that little bill of yours.

Creditor—(delighted)—All right, my dear boy.

Debtor—But I can't.—Exchange.

Hardly Worth Mentioning.

"Any accidents in the game this afternoon?"

"Er—why—oh, nothing to speak of. Tom Halfback had his collarbone broken and I believe Will Center had his arm fractured at the wrist. I guess no one was seriously injured.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

An Emergency.

"Why," he exclaimed, "I thought you said the last time you had the dressmaker that you wouldn't need another gown for three months!"

"I know I did, dear," she replied, "but in going through my trunk to-day I found a piece of ribbon that will make a lovely sash, and I haven't anything to go with it."—Chicago News.

Selfish Householders.

"Well?" said the street railway manager, interrogatively.

"No use," replied the man who had been trying to get a right of way. "The men who own most of the property say they don't want a trolley in that street, and won't let us put it there. They don't want it in front of their homes."

"Selfish brutes! Why don't they move?"—Chicago Post.

FOOTBALL AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

From The Chicago Record.

Bein' firm in the opinion that the best ain't none too good
For the worthy folks residin' in a mountain neighborhood,
We, of Cripple Creek have planned it—led therein by Parson John—
So to celebrate Thanksgivin' in a way to bank upon.

"Why should we," the old man asked us on a recent afternoon,
When we'd gathered quite promiscuous in the Early Bird saloon,
"Why should we adhere to lynchin's an' to such-like homicide
In our yearly celebration of the day Abe Lincoln died?

"Let's git in the march of progress. Let's be leaders, or at least
Be as far up toward the front'ards as the people of the East;
Let us tackle this Thanksgivin' with no trite or wore-out things—
Let's make up a football outfit an' play Colorado Springs."

Finger Bowl and Clothespin Thompson, both of which was standin' near,
Broke the floor in with their stompin' as they hollered out "Hear! Hear!"
But the rest of us looked doubtful at the parson, an' we grinned
At the thought of makin' merry with a leather sack of wind.

Then with some slight hesitation Rhino Pierre assumed the floor
An' remarked, "I kicked a football in the days of '44;
It was very tame an' vapid, was the game we young uns played,
An' I look with disapproval on a movement retrograde.

"I am old an' hard an' warty, an' I do not wish to jine
In a foolish, harmless pastime, fit fer boys of eight or nine.
Give me somethin' raw an' bloody, where the chance is plain an' clear,
Fer a-breakin' bones or chawin' of a feller-bein's ear.

"Give me somethin' that has action an' has danger an'—" "Set down!"
Roared the parson, with his features corrugated in a frown.
"Do you s'pose the world's been standin' still for fifty years or more,
An' that football ain't improved none since the days of '44?"

Finger Bowl and Clothespin Thompson, each, approvin', bobbed his head.
An' the parson drawed a paper from his pocket, an' he read
Certain figgers an' statistics in the which were parties named
Who had been killed off or crippled, rendered comatose or maimed.

This had lost his ear, an' this one had his eye-ball busted in,
One had bled to death; another now had neither jaw nor chin.
Still another man he mentioned had lost seven vertebrae.
"Is that game inane an' vapid?" asked John, turnin' Rhino's way.

From the concourse rose a murmur. "I believe," said Finger Bowl,
"That the gentlemen here present are all with us, heart an' soul;
I suggest that you explain it. I myself don't understand
All the little schemes an' details by the which the game is planned."

Parson John himself looked doubtful. "I am posted on effect,
But the cause is quite uncertain as to how these men was wrecked;
What the rules an' regulations of the noble game may be
Is a sort of inspiration which has never come to me."

He observed. "I never studied; but one thing I'm certain, quite—
It must bear a strong resemblance to a free-an'-easy fight.
Common sense an' common reason teaches me such hurts and harms
Could have been produced in no way but by the use of proper arms.

"Such as thirty-eights—self-cockers—with perhaps an axe to aid,
Or a cleaver, or a mallet. I presume the game is played
Mostly in some V-shaped valley, where the cataracts of blood
Can flow off without inducin' marshy swamps of gory mud.

"An' as we are used to such-like, if we practice at this game,
We can wollop Yale or Harvard or the best that's known to fame.
Do you think I'm optimistic? Not a bit of it. You'll see
After you have learned some pointers off of Finger Bowl an' me.

"In the morning we'll go down there in the cañon and begin
On the practice, which I'm certain an' quite confident will win.
Finger Bowl shall be a half back—let him bring a wagon spoke.
Rhino Pierre, obtain a hatchet. Study up the pivot stroke.

"Each man fetch a good six-shooter an' a slung-shot—yes, an' knucks;
We will get in active trainin' fer them down-the-mountain ducks.
When they face us in the combat they will find out mighty quick
That we learned our football proper in the camp of Cripple Creek."

THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY

Documents Found in Georgetown Are Said to Confirm the British Contention.

COLONIAL ARCHIVES SEARCHED

The Memoranda Give a Running History of the Dutch Settlement of Guiana During the Seventeenth Century.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A letter received here from Georgetown, British Guiana, announces that Great Britain's legal experts have unearthed in the Colonial archives there a series of volumes containing memoranda giving a running history of the Dutch settlement of Guiana, from the middle to near the close of the seventeenth century, fully confirming the British boundary claims.

The memoranda, it is added, were written or dictated by the Commander of the settlement, the seat of the Government being on the River Essequibo. They contain frequent references to trading expeditions to the Dutch depôts on the Upper Cuyuni, to the Moruca, and to all the northwest country which the Venezuelans assert the Dutch never possessed.

It is claimed that the discoveries clear the question and will greatly facilitate the work of the arbitrators.

EIGHT YEARS FOR CRUIKSHANK.

Man Who Swindled Lady Randolph Churchill and Others Pleads Guilty.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—At the Central Criminal Court here to-day "Captain" James Henry Irvine Cruikshank, who on Oct. 26 last was committed for trial on the charge of obtaining about $50,000 from a number of ladies, including Lady Randolph Churchill and her sisters, by false pretenses, pleaded guilty to the charges brought against him and was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

CHINA FORTIFIES THE CANTON.

Defensive Measures as the Result of "Telegrams from the North."

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Hongkong says it is reported there from Canton that the Viceroy of the Province of Quang-Tong, with the Chinese Admiral and General, is preparing defenses and river forts on the Canton River as the result of "telegrams received from the north."

BIG STRIKE STILL UNSETTLED.

Freedom of Management Discussed at the Conference in England.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The conference between the delegates of the striking engineers and the representatives of the employers, which began yesterday, was continued to-day. The subject of discussion was freedom of management, and although the matter was argued for an against all day long, no agreement was reached when the conference adjourned.

This was the same subject discussed yesterday, the representatives of the employers maintaining that the latter had the right to conduct their affairs without the interference of trades unions.

THE CASE OF DREYFUS.

Sir George Lewis Instrumental in Tracing His Accuser.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Frankfort Zeitung says that the family of former Capt. Alfred Dreyfus engaged Sir George Lewis, the well-known London lawyer, to discover if possible the author of the memorandum upon which Dreyfus was convicted. Sir George Lewis is said to have got upon the track of Count Esterhazy through the agency of an American lady who, through a porter at the German Embassy in Paris, learned that the German officials talked of the infamy of the conviction of Dreyfus and of the necessity of informing Emperor William.

GERMANY'S NEW NAVAL BILL.

Prince Henry's Absence in the East to Last Over a Year.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announces that the Government'sN aval bill, to be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Reichstag, will not demand a round sum to cover expenditure during a series of years. The only difference between the proposal of the bill and the ordinary naval estimates will be in the fact that the Reichstag will be asked to determine what shall be the future strength of the navy.

The absence of Prince Henry of Prussia on board the Deutschland, with the second squadron in Chinese waters, will be from twelve to eighteen months in duration. On the outward journey the Deutschland will touch at Aden, Colombo, and Singapore. She will not reach Kiao Chou Bay until the end of next January.

The Hamburgische Correspondenz denies that there is any foundation for the rumor that the United States will interfere in the Kiao Chou affair.

Gladstone Leaves for Cannes.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gladstone started from London for Cannes to-day. The general health of the great English statesman is good and his neuralgia is diminishing. The travelers were loudly cheered when recognized on their arrival at the railroad station, and there was another outburst of cheering when the train drew out of the station.

Austrian Flag Saluted at Mersina.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—Dispatches received here from Mersina, Asia Minor, announce that, as a result of the decision of the Turkish Government to grant the demands of Austria for redress in consequence of the insults complained of by the Austrian Consul there, the flag of Austria was duly saluted at Mersina yesterday by Turkish guns, with all the ceremonial demanded by the Government of Austria.

New South Wales Bars Negroes.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Nov. 25.—The committee of the Legislative Assembly, to which the measures were referred, has passed the bills extending the Chinese Restriction Act to "other colored people, except British subjects," and restricting immigration by an educational test.

Admiral Phillimore Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore, K. C. B., retired, is dead. He was born in 1822, entered the Royal Naval College in 1835, was made a Rear Admiral in 1874, a Vice Admiral in 1879, and an Admiral in 1884. He retired from the service in 1887.

German Lines Change Steerage Rates.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company and the Hamburg-American Packet Company announce that from Sunday, Nov. 28, and thenceforth the rate for steerage passengers on their lines will be 150 marks.

Prof. Mommsen to be Honored.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—It is said that Professor Theodor Mommsen, the eminent German jurist and historian, will receive the title of Excellency on his eightieth birthday, which falls on the last day of this month.

Reception at the Vienna Legation.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—Charlemagne Tower, the United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, and Mrs. Tower held a Thanksgiving Day reception at the American Legation this afternoon, which was largely attended.

Bank of Bengal Rate of Discount.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.—The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

Earthquake at Bucharest.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25.—There were two severe earthquake shocks here at 1:45 this morning. No damage was done.

First Snowfall in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The first snow of the season fell here last evening.

JAPAN AND KAIO-CHAU.

Her Representatives to Sound the Powers Regarding It.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 26.—The Kiao-Chau affair is seriously occupying the attention of the Japanese Government, and the representatives of Japan abroad have been instructed to ascertain the resolution of the powers.

CRETE'S GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Francis Joseph of Battenberg to be Proposed by the Powers.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The plan of the powers to appoint Col. Schaeffer, a native of Luxemberg, Governor General of the Island of Crete, having fallen through in consequence of the Sultan's refusal to confirm the provisional appointment, it is now practically certain that they will propose Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, whose name was under consideration for the post last Summer.

The Prince recently married Princess Anna of Montenegro. He is a great favorite of Queen Victoria, while the Princess is a proteges of the Czar and Czarina.

REVOLT AGAINST TURKEY.

5,000 Albanians Take Up Arms and Encounter Ottoman Troops.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—A dispatch received here to-day from Belgrade, Servia, announces that 5,000 Albanians belonging to the districts of Ipek and Diakova are in full revolt against Turkey.

A fight has occurred between the Ottoman troops, dispatched to Uskub, from Salonica and Monastir, and the Albanians. The engagement took place near Diakova and both sides lost heavily.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—In consequence of the revolt of the Albanians of the Districts of Ipek and Diakova, northeast of Scutari, large bodies of Bulgarian and Servian troops have been ordered to proceed to the disaffected district.

ALASKA IN THE MESSAGE.

The President to Give Considerable Attention to the Territory—Forest Preservation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The President in his message will, it is expected, devote more attention to Alaska than has been given to the Territory heretofore since its purchase. It is known that the Executive will recommend speedy legislation to secure the best possible government for Alaska, and that he will also take occasion to point out the difficulties which the people are under, and will urge that something should also be done to protect the property of the Government. It this connection he will allude to the fact that the Government is losing large sums because there is no way of protecting the timber from indiscriminate use.

Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office has submitted information on this point to the President, and has also taken occasion to recommend some radical changes in the laws relating to the permit system for cutting timber in other sections. At present large companies and corporations are cutting timber under the permit system, supposedly for use in the mines, but the Commissioner has information that trainload after trainload of lumber has been taken from the forest and placed in the lumber yards in various cities and towns and never used for mining purposes at all.

A better system of permits for cutting and inspection of timber, not only for the mineral States of the West, but also for Alaska, has been presented to the President, and the Government officials will endeavor to secure legislation for the better protection of the forests.

KLONDIKE AIRSHIP SCHEME.

Plans of the Atlantic and Pacific Aerial Navigation Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Hiram S. Maxim, Superintendent of Construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Aerial Navigation Company, announces that the company now has in course of construction an airship in which it is expected to make the trip to the Klondike.

"When everything necessary is on board," he says, "the ship will weigh 5,000 pounds and we shall take on board about one ton weight of passengers and provisions. The space occupied will be 100,000 cubic feet. The propelling power will be a sixteen-horse power naphtha engine, which will be made out of aluminium as far as that metal can be used, and will weigh, complete, 900 pounds. The gasoline will be stored in tanks, which will contain a sufficient quantity to drive the vessel around the earth without replenishing the supply. The skin of the ship will be double and the intermediate space will be filled with hydrogen gas. This gas will be confined in separate compartments and will be in the upper part of the cylinder and in the cones."

Dogs and Reindeer for Alaska.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 25.—The Northern Pacific has arranged to ship two carloads of dogs to Seattle and thence to Alaska, where they will be put in service for transportation purposes. The dogs were gathered in Wisconsin and other States. The Northern Pacific has also arranged for a shipment of reindeer to Alaska for transportation purposes. They were procured by the United States Government in Lapland and will arrive in New York in a few days.

Klondike Pioneer Dead.

YUMA, Arizona, Nov. 25.—Arthur Harper, partner of Joseph Ladue in the Klondike and one of the pioneers of the Yukon, died here last evening of consumption. Harper contracted the disease in the arctic region and came down on the steamer Excelsior last October in search of health. His headquarters for several years had been at Fort Selkirk, Northwest Territory.

RECLUSE'S BODY UNCLAIMED.

A Letter from Boston Arrives Addressed to George H. Blanchard.

Nobody appeared at the Morgue yesterday to claim the body of George H. Blanchard, the old recluse who died Wednesday at the "Raines law hotel," 352 West Forty-fourth Street, and the police made no progress in their efforts to discover some of his relatives. His effects are still at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and will be held there until Coroner Fitzpatrick disposes of the case. They are of little value in themselves, but some of the papers may be of interest to Blanchard's relatives.

A letter, with the Boston postmark, addressed to Mr. Blanchard, reached the hotel yesterday morning, and was sent to the police and by them given to the Coroner. He declined to open it, although the police suggested that by doing so he might learn the address of some one who could inform them if Mr. Blanchard had left any family or friends. Coroner Fitzpatrick said he would hold the letter for a few days, perhaps until the inquest. He believes the wide publicity given to the death will bring forward any one interested in the deceased person.

Dr. Donlin will make an autopsy to-day to discover the cause of death. He said yesterday that he had no doubt it was heart disease.

Mrs. Hetty Green Gives a Dinner.

Hetty Green gave a Thanksgiving dinner last evening in her private apartments, at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, which was followed by a reception, at which she introduced her daughter Sylvia, whom she desires to come in closer contact with New York society. Among the guests were Miss Ruth Laurence, Miss Cutting, and Miss Anna Leary and mother.

Thanksgiving Day in Canada.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—To-day was observed throughout Canada as Thanksgiving Day. In this city there was a review of the volunteer militia of this district by Lord Aberdeen, Governor General, and Major General Gascoigne, commander of the Canadian militia.

Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The time of the departure of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission from New York for Greytown has been fixed for Saturday. The trip will be made aboard the gunboat Newport.

Charles Goodworth a Suicide.

Charles Goodworth, fifty years old, of 173 Bleecker Street, Jersey City, who had been out of work and living apart from his family for five weeks, shot himself last night in the head and died instantly.

THE MEADOW BROOK'S CHASE

Society and Club Members Out in Force to See the Cross-Country Run.

THE HURDLE HORSES' CONTEST

Golf Matches Also Held, but the Chief Interest Is Centred in the Stiff Chase, Which Many Spectators Follow in Their Carriages.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 25.—The members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club and of society turned out in force to participate in the different events held yesterday on the grounds surrounding the clubhouse. On the programme were a jumping contest over hurdles, golf matches, and one of the stiffest cross-country runs that have been participated in by the club.

The jumpng contest took place in a large field opposite the clubhouse. There were fifteen entries in this event, and all the fences were taken in a most clever manner by every horse. The entries were: R. L. Stevens's Insult; J. L. Kernochan's Larkspur; H. K. Vingut's Hogan II.; Sidney D. Ripley's Molly, Grey Buck, and Frank Lee; Mrs. E. T. Cushing's Brunette; H. V. R. Kennedy's Grasshock; H. L. Herbert's Shamrock; Kinsley Magoun's Julip; T. Tredwell's Ralph; three horses of the Master of the Hounds, R. N. Ellis, Larry, Sylvia, and Winship; and Samuel Willet's Winchester. The prizes were awarded as follows: First, R. L. Stevens's Insult; Sidney Dillion Ripley's Frank Lee, second and R. N. Ellis's Larry third.

The meet for the cross country hunt was at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club at 3:30 P. M. The party rode across the Hempstead Plains to the Hempstead Farm, where the pack were put on the trail of the elusive anise seed. The run led to the East Meadow schoolhouse, to the country seat of O. H. P. Belmont, to the Barnum property, to the property of John Duryea, and ended at the country seat of J. E. B. Hadden, at Hempstead.

The first in at the finish were H. L. Herbert, R. N. Ellis, the two whips, Murphy and Davy; Maxwell Stevenson, H. K. Vingat, and William C. Hayes. The rest of the party finished together a short distance behind. The most interesting portion of the run was during the last mile, when all were endeavoring to be the first in at the "death." The short distance from this much-coveted goal were several very stiff double jumps, which took many from the chase. A large party in four-in-hands, traps, carts, and numerous other vehicles followed the hounds and enthusiastic huntsmen by way of the near-by highways.

Some of those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cushing, E. W. Roby, Robert P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, William C. Hayes, Dudley Winthrop, Miss May Bird, Miss Clair Okie, C. R. Hone, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Hulton Hadden, Harry S. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Albert C. Bostwick, W. Tiffany, Frank Gray Griswold, Miss Fannie Cottenet, R. L. Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kenyon Stowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Miss Anna Sands, Samuel Willets, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barnum, Miss May Barnum, Mrs. Blake, C. Raoul Duval, Mr. Newton, and several other members of the Rockaway, Westchester, and other hunt clubs.

CHARITY FESTIVAL IN ORANGE.

Young Men and Women Take Part in a Series of Stage Events.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 25.—A big audience of society people attended an interesting charity entertainment, a "Festival of Days," in Music Hall to-night for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd. One of the prettiest features of the performance was a celebration of the Japanese Cherry Festival, in which a Geisha dance was given by forty young men and women in Japanese costume, and a novel jinrikisha dance was given by Miss Marion Sutherland and John H. Richards.

As a St. Andrew's Day celebration a golf drill and dance was given. An Independence Day celebration consisted of a drill in the manual of arms by detachments from Companies H and I, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., and Decoration Day was observed in the festival by a tableau, in which veterans of Uzal Dodd Post, G. A. R., posed.

The entertainment began with a festival of days, illustrative of Charles Lamb's essay, "Rejoicings Upon the New Year's Coming of Age." Mrs. Charles Starr sang a soprano solo, and Miss Guelma Baker sang "The Amorous Goldfish," from "The Geisha."

COLLEGE MEETING AT VASSAR.

In the Interest of Institutions Using the Old-Fashioned Curriculum.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The College Council recently issued an invitation to the Faculties of what are known as the "literary" colleges to send representatives to a conference to be held at Vassar College tomorrow morning.

According to a member of the council, "this meeting will be held in the interest of the colleges giving the time-honored four-year course in liberal arts and sciences which comes properly between the work of the high school and academy and that of the university. It does not include the professional, technical, and scientific schools, though they may be of college grade.

"The main topic will be the discussion of the desirability and practicability of organizing a college league to promote conference and co-operation among the distinctively literary colleges of the State and to have charge of systematic and organized efforts to keep before the public the proper function and the claim to popular support of the so-called small college.

"The promoters of this movement believe it is far better for the public and for the universities themselves that the college should be maintained as an essential part of the American system, in spite of the efforts of some educators to eliminate the college and adopt the German system.

"This first meeting is open to all specially interested, and therefore was called at the time of the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, which has as the principal topics of its two days' session at Vassar College on Friday and Saturday, 'Problems of Preparatory and College Education' and 'The Place of Science in the Preparatory School.'"

KENTUCKY SPINSTER SUED.

Her Brother, Just Married, Wants Possession of His House.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—Henry Green has brought suit against his sister, Annie Green, to clear his title to property on the Fountain Ferry Road, and to recover possession of the two front rooms, which he alleges she has occupied by sufferance.

He charges that "the defendant, who is unmarried, and a spinster near forty-eight years old, of violent temper and disposition, has without right" claimed an interest in the cottage, and refuses to vacate the two front rooms.

The plaintiff alleges that he has been married recently, and that, although he wishes to take possession of the house, his sister abuses him and his wife in such a manner that he cannot do so until she is evicted.

PATROLMAN MULDOON ACCUSED.

Charged with Neglecting to Call an Ambulance and to Make an Arrest.

Charges were preferred yesterday against Patrolman Patrick J. Muldoon of the East Fifty-first Station, of failure to call an ambulance, and to make an arrest on Nov. 7, whon his duty required him to do so. Capt. Steinkamp made the charges, which are said to be merely technical.

On the day in question the officer, it is alleged, saw a number of boys playing dice in front of 42 West Forty-fourth Street. When he approached they ran away, scattering in all directions. One of them jumped into an excavation and was injured about the head. His name was Charles McCann, seventeen years old, of 1,023 Avenue A. The patrolman did not know that McCann had jumped or been hurt until he saw two of the boy's friends taking him home. This fact he reported at the station house.

Soon after meeting the patrolman, the boy became unconscious and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died the next day of a fractured skull.

TO REOPEN THE OLYMPIA.

Oscar Hammerstein Announces Jubilantly that a Corporation Will Soon Take Charge of the Place.

Oscar Hammerstein has formally announced that the Olympia will be reopened under the management of a corporation, to be known as the Olympia Amusement Company.

When seen at his home in West One Hundred and Twentieth Street last evening, Mr. Hammerstein seemed very jubilant over the turn his affairs had taken and said that he fully believed he had hit upon a plan which would not only meet the approval of the pleasure-seeking public, but would make the big structure a paying institution. Continuing, Mr. Hammerstein said:

"Never again, as long as I live, will I ever undertake such a responsibility as the Olympia was. It was simply killing me, and I quit because I believe it's better to be a live jackass than a dead lion. Under the new arrangement I will have some one to share the responsibility and a Board of Directors to consult. Who will compose the corporation I am not at liberty to say just at present, but will make a statement in a few days. However, the new company will be the lessee of the entire building, but will sublet the theatre and offices.

"The company will provide for the music hall attractions, which will be only of the very best and consist of operatic, ballet, and spectacular productions. In the concert hall concerts will be given by a large orchestra. On the roof in the Autumn there will be athletic sports, such as bicycle races, bicycle polo, and other contests of speed and skill. During the Winter months a roof skating rink will be run and in the Summer vaudeville and comic opera. The underground portion of the building will be devoted to an exhibition, a branch of the Musée Grevin of Paris, but on a much more elaborate scale than the Eden Musée.

"The capital stock of the company is $500,000. One-half of this will be disposed of in shares of $100 each. The object of this is to more widely distribute the stock, which we believe will find quick buyers, as the holders will not only receive their share of the profits of the house, but will be afforded unusual privileges. Of course all this will necessitate many alterations in the present structure, and as near as can be figured at present this work will cost about $50,000. The incorporation papers of the new company are now being prepared and all details will undoubtedly be arranged by the end of the week.

"Exactly how soon the house will be opened I cannot say at present, but its doors will not remain closed long, for the season is now at its height, and those interested in the new company are anxious to get to work. I feel a little that way, myself, now. I have had quite a vacation, and feel better than I have felt in years."

ALL THE THEATRES CROWDED.

The Musicians Moved at Wallack's to Give Room for Seats.

The matinées yesterday at all the theatres were largely attended, but at the night performances the rush was tremendous, and with hardly an exception the theatres were forced to turn hundreds of people away. Many of the theatres had disposed of all their seats twenty-four hours before.

At Wallack's, where Julia Arthur is playing "A Lady of Quality," Manager Burnham, anticipating the great rush, removed the musicians to the rear of the balcony, enabling him to place some additional chairs. These seats were rapidly taken up, and consequently Miss Arthur played to the largest receipts in the history of Wallack's Theatre.

MRS. LIVINGSTON TO SING.

Cousin of the Countess Zichy to Go on the Stage.

The announcement is made that Mrs. James Duane Livingston, formerly Miss Mabel Channing Wright, has decided to appear upon the professional concert stage. Mrs. Livingston has a sweet, light soprano voice, and her friends speak hopefully of her prospects of success. She is a cousin of the Countess Zichy, formerly Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, and who was born Miss Mabel Wright.

Mr. Livingston is a member of the New York family of Livingstons, a descendant of James Duane, Mayor of New York in 1784 and the first United States Judge for the District of New York. He is a brother of Mrs. Rudolph Scnack and of the Misses Charlotte and Mary Livingston. He married Miss Wright about six years ago.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Livingston went to Lexington, Ky., where Mr. Livingston was General Manager of a railroad. He resigned the position last Spring, and returned with his wife and family to New York.

Previous to his marriage Mr. Livingston had been employed by a Wall Street brokerage firm, and was for a time a minor official of the Long Island Railroad. Austin Corbin made him Manager of a railroad in Indiana, where he lived for several years. It is possible that Mrs. Livingston may make her first appearance at one of the Bagby Musical Mornings or at a performance of the Society of Musical Arts.

MANSFIELD TO HIS AUDIENCE.

Is Greatly Pleased with Their Reception of His Shylock.

The persistent manner in which the audience called on Richard Mansfield for a speech after the trial scene of "The Merchant of Venice" Wednesday night exceeded, Mr. Mansfield said, any demonstration he had received from an audience during his entire career. He responded to eight curtain calls, and then replied with a speech, in which he said that the people expressed their will with no uncertain voice.

"It was not long ago," he continued, "that upon a like occasion I had the honor to call your attention to the fact that you required from me a personal apology after I had acted. At that time, however, we presented a play by Shaw. This evening we have presented a play by a gentleman whose name likewise begins with an S, but whose name is longer and reaches further. There was a time, however, when Shakespeare was 'Pshaw!' But Shaw, ladies and gentlemen, was never Shakespeare. I am happy to say to-night Shakespeare is not 'Pshaw.' When you come to see a play of Shakespeare's, you not only pay me a compliment, but you pay yourself a great compliment in that you honor Shakespeare, even when a part is as badly played as I have played Shylock to-night."

This remark evoked considerable laughter and applause from the audience. Mr. Mansfield continued by saying: "I am rather sorry to hear that so many persons agree with me, but I must thank you for coming—I thank you for your generous applause; that applause is to the actor what the sun is to the flower, and you to-night have shone as a great many little suns upon one little star; and I thank you with all my heart on behalf of my wife, my company, and myself."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mabel Gillman, who has been understudy for Nancy McIntosh, has assumed her part in "The Geisha." Miss McIntosh having joined Mr. Daly's stock company, which opened its road season in New Haven last night in "Much Ado About Nothing."

The Society of Musical Art which will give a series of four pantomime performances beginning on Dec. 6, in the new Waldorf-Astoria ballroom, has secured the release of Miss Julia Baird from May Irwin's company. Miss Baird will play the part of "Venus" in these pantomimes.

Charles Dickson, who recently severed his connection with the "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" company, then playing on the Pacific coast, will produce "The Prince and Prima Donna," in which he will play the leading part, at the Manhattan Theatre some time during the month of February.

Madge Ellis and her husband, "Doc" MacDonough, were passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Spree, which arrived here yesterday. Miss Ellis in all probability will open next week at Koster & Bial's, where she will play an extended engagement, after which she will return to London at the end of her American engagement.

Next Monday night Weber and Fields will give a souvenir performance, at which each woman visitor will be presented with a handsome bronze statuette of Miss Vesta Tilley as the "Piccadilly Johnny." In recognition of the kind treatment received at the hands of Weber & Fields and Manager Leo Teller she has presented them with handsome scarf pins with the letters "V. T." set in diamonds.

The fourteenth annual opening performance of the American Academy of Dramatic Art, and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School will be given at the Empire Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 2. The programme will include the presentation of "In Old New Amsterdam," a one-act pantomime written by Edwin Starr Belknap, with music by Harvey Worthington Coomis, "Apples of Eden," by Beulah Marie Dix, and "Rain Clouds," a dramatic sketch by W. R. Walker, author of "A Pair of Lunatics."

THE ANTI-PLATT STRUGGLE

Ex-Congressman Belden Denies He Is to Become the Leader of the Movement.

MR. BARCUS HAS NOT YIELDED

He Called on Senator Platt and Spoke Plainly to Him—The Fight Against Gruber to Go On.

Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse returned to New York yesterday. Last night at the Manhattan Hotel he denied that he intended to become the leader of the anti-Platt movement. "I am not the leader of any movement," he said, "and shall not become a leader. I have taken no personal interest in the matter and have not been consulted about it."

The anti-organization movement in the Twenty-first Assembly District will assume definite shape at the meeting to be held in Lion Park, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, on Monday night. According to the announcement of James S. Barcus, the meeting has been called "to discuss such changes in the organization as will make possible the support of the entire Republican Party for Republican nominees." A further explanation of the objects of the meeting is given in the following circular, which has been sent to the voters of the district:

A united party is more to be desired than the political success of any individual. A substantial number, if not the majority, of Republican voters oppose the methods of the organization recently employed in this the Twenty-first Assembly District, and since they have no faith in a proper readjustment under the one-man power of the leadership of Mr. Abraham Gruber, they will not act with the organization unless some other leader is selected who will appeal to the voters as fair and impartial to all.

A leader should not merely allow, but should welcome, honest differences of opinion. It is the act of a tyrant to punish or threaten to punish those who hold opinions differing from his, and unduly to reward and make insincere promises of reward to those who blindly do his bidding, regardless of right and wrong. It is un-American and contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution governing the organization for a leader to dictate policies and nominations in advance of the expression of the voters themselves.

It is hoped that all Republicans will join in the movement to correct the evils which exist in our own Assembly district, as the first step toward the correction of any evils which may exist higher up.

Mr. Barcus said last night that his visit to Senator Platt on Thursday afternoon was in response to an invitation. He told Senator Platt, he said, that he would not submit to the present district leadership. He asked the Senator whether, under the constitution of the Republican organization, the district rolls should not be open to all who might wish to see them. Senator Platt replied, Mr. Barcus said, that such was the right of any party member. "Yet this right was denied to me," said Mr. Barcus. "I asked Mr. Gruber to let me see the rolls and I was refused. I saw Chairman Quigg about it, and while he admitted that the constitution gave the right to me he informed me that he could do nothing, and would not interfere in the matter.

"My visit to Senator Platt," continued Mr. Barcus, "does not mean that the fight in the Twenty-first has ceased. We intend to keep up the agitation until the right of every man to a voice in the affairs of the party is recognized."

PLATT CLAIMS THE ASSEMBLY.

He Asserts that Seventy-eight Members Will Go into the Republican Caucus.

Senator Platt and Republican organization leaders assert that the Assembly will contain seventy-eight members who will enter a Republican caucus for organization. This, they assert, means the election of James M. E. O'Grady as Speaker, and Col. Archie E. Baxter as clerk. Mr. O'Grady has no doubt of his own election, and he has written a letter to Senator Platt informing him he has received letters from seventy-eight Republicans pledging to him their support.

In the Red Book of 1898 the Assemblymen will be classed politically as follows: Republicans, 79; Democrats, 68; Independent Republicans, 2; National Democrats, 1. J. A. Weekes, who was elected from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District by the Citizens' Union, is not to be classed as an independent, because of his announcement that he would go into the organization caucus. Francis E. Laimbeer of the Twenty-seventh and Mr. Cottle of the Onondaga District are the two independents. Mr. Laimbeer is a candidate for Speaker, and he would need only five votes in order to block Senator Platt's plans of organization. Assemblyman Weekes, while he will enter the caucus, will, it is said, act independently of the organization. Were he and four of the five Brooklyn Assemblymen to vote with Mr. Laimbeer, Senator Platt's friends could not elect their slate. What the course of the Kings County men will be is not known. Mr. Marshall was elected as a Citizens' Union Republican, and the other four are classed as "Worth men." Every effort has been and is being made to unite the Independents and keep them from going into the caucus, and all the influence of Senator Platt and the organization has been directed toward keeping them in line. It is said that a meeting of the independents will be held within a few days, when it will be definitely decided what shall be done.

GEORGIA'S ASSEMBLY MEETS.

Legislators Connive to Draw Pay Amounting to $1,500 a Day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—The General Assembly of Georgia refused to adjourn over Thanksgiving Day yesterday. Although the day had been so declared by the Governor, as well as the President, the members from the country declared that public business must go on, and pictured the hardships of the farmer who had to work every day in the year.

When the body met this morning there was not a corporals' guard present, which had such an effect upon the chaplain that he cut short his usual long prayer and confined himself to three minutes. This was followed by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed, and the members were thus qualified to draw their pay per diem, which aggregates $1,500.

It is openly charged by the city members to-night that the whole scheme was in the interest of the per diem. The chaplain has his services now rated at $500 a minute.

Slate-Making at Lakewood.

The centre of Tammany affairs will be transferred to Lakewood, N. J., to-day. Sheriff-Elect Dunn and William Sohmer are already at that Winter resort, and to-day they will be joined by Mayor-Elect Van Wyck, Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, and Col. Asa Bird Gardiner. Mr. Olcott's successor as District Attorney. The party will remain until Monday. It is reported that the visit to Lakewood means slatemaking, and that when the leaders return something will have been done toward deciding who shall have the big places under the incoming Administration.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

Minister Hatch Says Their Dispute Is Practically Settled.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Hawaiian Minister, Francis M. Hatch, who has just arrived here from Honolulu, expressed the opinion to-day that the trouble between Japan and Hawaii had been smoothed over and would be settled without difficulty or irritation. The Japanese Government seemed, he said, to be disposed to have the matter settled in as amicable a spirit as possible.

"It is entirely satisfactory to Hawaii, I should judge, to have the matter of the alleged claim for damages stated definitely," said Mr. Hatch. "It fixes the limit of the claim, if any damages are to be allowed. Before the claim might have been two dollars or two millions. This definite state, it seems to me, places the matter in a more tangible shape, and I think the disposition on both sides now is to treat of the matter in a friendly spirit."

The amount claimed by Japan as damages is not exceeding $200,000.

CANARIES ON EXHIBITION.

Their Plumage and Style Now Valued Far More Than Their Song—Experiments in Color Feeding.

While the rest of the world was enjoying itself yesterday, a hundred or so of little birds were shivering and fluttering in their cages in a dreary little room up-town, in a vain attempt to add some brightness to the day, and to give pleasure to a score of casual visitors, who, for want of something better, dropped in to look at them.

It was the opening day of the first exhibition of fancy canaries by the New York Ornithological Society, and it was held in an uppper room at 1,248 Third Avenue. The society was organized last January, and its twenty members have already a wonderful collection of birds.

The canary has ceased to be a songster; that is, he is no longer valued for his song, and is now bred for his plumage and for his style, and is esteemed in proportion to the straight rigidity of his tail and back. The stiffer and straighter this line the more he approaches the Belgian ideal, and the more is he adored by the fanciers. In France they breed canaries that are ruffled; in England they breed them for brilliancy of plumage, and in Belgium, the home of the most highly developed bird, they breed them for a certain game cockiness of style. In Germany alone the canary is bred for his singing, and the German bird is cheap and despised, and 40,000 to 50,000 of them are imported into this country yearly and sold for a song.

One of the exhibitors said last night, as he passed from cage to cage and startled the birds to make them assume the posture by which the judges always estimate their "points":

"This little brownish fellow, that looks like an English sparrow, is a common-looking bird. He is almost the exact natural color of the canaries in their home, but he has got a drop of Belgian blood in him. You can tell that by the way he straightens his neck and back when you startle him. The more Belgian blood the straighter the back becomes.

"This yellow chap is a Scotch Fancy. He stands with his back crescent shaped when startled. Put a drop of Belgian in his offspring, and they would have necks as stiff as German soldiers.

"These two," he said, pointing to one yellow bird and one of brilliant orange plumage, "are the same—Norwich birds; but one of them has been raised on ordinary food, while the brilliant fellow has been fed on cayenne pepper. Next year I am going to try to feed some of my birds on other coloring matter, and see if I can't produce any tints that I want."

Last night all of the lovely and petted birds were mute. Not one swelled a throat, and the exquisite Belgians only strutted and stiffened as they were disturbed by sightseers. But on the upper shelves, where they had been placed for sale, a score of despised Hartz Mountain Germanized canaries filled the room with melody. No one paid any attention to their singing, but every one raved over their showy mottled and yellow comrades, who had forgotten their native wood notes.

George F. Scherb, 910 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, this city, won two first prizes on his Belgians. James Karney of Newark took two first prizes on Scotch fancy birds and one on a long mottled bird. John Vogel of 312 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, this city, took two first prizes for solid green birds. William Crawford, 220 East Twenty-fifth Street, this city, took two first prizes for long mottled birds, and C. Totten of Brooklyn took two firsts on a solid green and a Belgian yellow female. The judges were Thomas Barr of Paterson, N. J., and John Yeoman, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, this city.

The exhibition will continue to-day and to-morrow.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

Two Daughters of Charles L. Stayton of Brooklyn Are the Brides.

A double wedding took place last night at the home of Charles L. Stayton, 366 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, when Miss Sophia Francis Stayton was married to William F. Leggett and Miss Helen Harriet Stayton to James Wellington Rutherford of 364 Van Buren Street. Both brides are daughters of Charles L. Stayton.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Blake of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church at De Kalb and Bushwick Avenues performed the ceremonies. The brides were given away by their father. There were no attendants.

The brides were similarly attired in gowns of white satin, with point lace trimmings, and carried bouquets of bridal roses.

A reception followed the ceremonies, which was attended only by the most intimate friends and relatives of the family.

Brinkerhoff—Larson.

Miss Olga Marguerite Larson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Larson of 377 First Street, Brooklyn, and John M. Brinkerhoff of 292 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, were united in marriage last night at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. C. L. Goodell. Miss Lillian Larson, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, Albert Brinkerhoff was best man. A reception followed the ceremony, which was attended by the relatives only. Mr. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff will live at 292 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Meyer—Norwood.

Miss Lizzie Norwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Norwood, of 305 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, was married last night to Albert L. Meyer of 300 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, at the home of Charles L. Lang, 248 Avenue B, Flatbush, by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischman, pastor of the German Lutheran Church. Miss Louise Schilgen was the maid of honor. Frederick Mohrman was best man. A large reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer will live at 300 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

De Pena—Fusz.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—Henri De Pena, Comte De Pennaloza, of Paris, France, was married to-day to Miss Marie Reine Fusz, a wealthy woman of this city.

DEATH LIST OF A D

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 26th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HATCH & FOOTE
Bankers and Brokers,
Investment Securities, Stocks and Bonds
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N. Y.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
WILL REMOVE TO
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
ON DEC. 1ST.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
MEMBERS OF { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

People's Gas Light and Coke Co.
(OF CHICAGO.)
THE STOCK OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. (OF CHICAGO) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that the certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for the certificates of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the Chicago Gas Company, are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, for stock of the People's Gas Light & Coke Company (of Chicago.)
All certificates presented for exchange must be properly indorsed in blank and the full address of the persons to whom the new stock is to be transferred must be given.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,
39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Established 1887.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres., JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Sec'y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The growing disposition of the speculative and investment public to hold aloof from stock market activity, pending the meeting of Congress is the most conspicuous of current Wall Street facts. Big and little traders alike are waiting on possible Washington developments, though the relatively small contingent of "room traders" in the Stock Exchange keep pegging away at quotations. Over narrow limits, therefore, the market fluctuates in a dull, heavy way; but no pronounced positive movement is made, either up or down. It would be difficult to conceive of a drearier Wall Street situation.

***

The present mood and its featureless inactivity may, of course, change suddenly—sooner than the popular expectation is; but if it does it will not be through the wish or the planning of those interests which are strongest in the financial world. In that quarter the waiting campaign has much to commend it. There the chief reason is that it is hoped that when the market does resume its activity it will be under auspices favorable enough to warrant its lasting; and with the possibility of sensational foolishness at the opening of Congress, the policy of delay is not only advocated by important interests, but such interests actually provide obstacles toward present market improvement. The influence of this policy is easily discernible. Though superficially considered it does not seem to be friendly, it may, in the making of ultimate results, prove to be most intelligently helpful.

***

The bugaboos that strut, reflecting troublesome Congressional acts, are not much worried over by business men of experience. Even if Congress does nothing to build up, it will probably do nothing very seriously disturbing.

***

It can be relied upon as a fact beyond any dispute that President McKinley is this very week pledged anew to use all influences at his disposal to prevent business disturbance by any Congressional jingoism. This promise is made explicitly. It is made to interests whose friendliness is to be valued highly by even the head of the National Administration.

FAITH IS AMPLY WARRANTED.

Opinions which are unanimous come from those who are at the head of the great express companies that developments in general business throughout the country (judged by the activity in their special departments) have shown large increases during the present year. To foreign as well as home business their comments favorably apply, and the extraordinary trade vigor of which they speak is stated to be peculiar to no particular branch, but is observable all around. The latest to give a cheerful account of what is being accomplished, and what he expects to see happen is Mr. J. W. Hutt, General Manager of the National Express Company, one of the veterans of the express business. Mr. Hutt said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"To my mind there is no question whatever that the improvement in business which began shortly after the National elections last year and has steadily grown since is one which has reached every department of trade. I am convinced that it has in it every element of permanency.

"The business of an express company presents excellent opportunities of judging whether commercial conditions represent a state of profitable business activity. It also is a reasonable indication of the sections which show the greatest development—to and from which the movement of various products is particularly apparent. It is from such evidences as are brought under my notice in the work of our own business that I draw the conclusion that business in general is better than it was, and that it looks to have foundations for a further growth of healthy and continuous improvement.

"Every country has occasionally a setback. We experienced one of a serious character during the political agitation of last year. It followed a period of general business depression, and made things worse by the want of confidence it created in the stability of our money and by its threatening our institutions. With the defeat of such schemes there was a restoration of confidence. Gradual betterment has resulted, more money is being invested in business enterprises, and a most agreeable change for the better has been brought about.

"With such dispiriting obstacles out of the way, this country's improvement could not be retarded. Ordinarily conditions were bound to assert themselves and produce a long-awaited prosperity. Confidence was essential to this, and it is not to be doubted that confidence exists. Outside even of the great returns the farmers have received for their crops there has been strong evidence of a renewal of the spirit of enterprise and a visible increase in the manufacturing of the country. And the feeling of confidence in what the future will bring is every day to be seen in the great additions which keen business men—men who measure critically all such outlays—are making to their establishments.

"There is no exception whatever to the record of improvement in the general business which this company is doing all over the country. Increases are reported everywhere—New York, Boston, St. Louis, and St. Paul send out the same good news. In the East this is particularly the case, and returns figure up roundly 20 per cent. of increase. The East, it seems, has shown a larger increase than the West, although the prosperity of the Western sections has been much more heralded.

"Westerners had held off a long time from making purchases, but they had eventually to get large lines of Eastern supplies. Still they seem to be actuated by an economical spirit, and it cannot be said that they are purchasing anything that is not necessary. I do not see any proof that the luxuries have been reached yet, and as our Western people continue to get the benefit of better times they will soon be heard clamoring for everything to which they had formerly been accustomed.

"Natural conditions of trade are in our favor; it is from meddlesome legislation alone that apprehension can be fostered. Under ordinary conditions this country is bound to prosper for a number of years. Communications which I have been receiving during the last few months from our Superintendents, men who are in touch with the business movement everywhere, have enabled me to congratulate them on the success which has attended their work. All of them, without a single exception, express the opinion that the present improvement in business will be permanently maintained.

"I will just compare a letter I received early in November, 1896, from one of our Superintendents with that which this same Superintendent—and this instance is typical of the others—sent on the 8th of the present month. In the former, he speaks of a falling off in consequence of the prevailing uncertainty that existed. In the latter he uses the following language: 'Prospects are very bright indeed.'"

COALERS AND GRANGERS.

Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. write confidently of the stock market outlook, saying in a letter to customers:

"With the advent of colder weather the persistent attacks by the bears on the stocks of the anthracite coal carrying railroads will, it is expected, cease, and that in consequence a better price for these stocks will prevail. There is no question but in the past there has been overproduction of market requirements in the coal trade; but with the strong efforts being made to restrict the output, together with Winter weather, (which is not far distant now,) a marked improvement should follow in the business of all the anthracite coal railroads.

***

"From the West reports say the railroad freight business is very satisfactory, and that about 33 per cent. more tonnage is being handled than in the corresponding period in 1896. The great difficulty and one of general complaint is in the inability to obtain as many cars as are required.

***

"It does not surprise us to find the stocks of the granger roads the favorites in this market on account of the strength in cereals, and the continued heavy exports, together with the improvement in their earnings.

"For the third week in November, St. Paul shows a gain of $109,018, and from July 1, $1,255,379, and Northern Pacific earnings for the first three days in the third week are said to show a gain of about $75,000, and it is estimated that the net earnings of this company for the month of October will be about $600,000.

"The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Company will be held early in December, when the dividend question on the preferred stock, it is thought, will be discussed, and, as it now stands, it looks as though the dividend would be at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, as it is admitted that the company will earn more than this rate for the six months ending Dec. 31."

U. P. PURCHASE CERTIFICATES.

Dealings begin on the Stock Exchange today in the "Purchase Money Certificates" of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, announcement of whose listing was made yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The certificates are issued by the Mercantile Trust Company, countersigned by the Reorganization Committee. In the official memorandum filed with the Stock Exchange, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, sets forth succinctly many facts of interest to Union Pacific security holders. This brief recites:

"On Nov. 1 and 2 of the present year the railroad and other property covered by the lien of the Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds, and embraced in the mortgage and lien of the United States securing the subsidy bonds issued in respect thereof by the Government, were sold under foreclosure of the United States lien and the lien of the first mortgage in conformity with the decrees made by the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of Nebraska and other districts in which the property is situated, and this property was acquired then and there by Louis Fitzgerald and Alvin W. Krech, the Chairman and Secretary respectively, of the Reorganization Committee, acting as purchasing Trustees under appointment of the Reorganization Committee, as appears by resolution, copy attached, together with statement of the purchasing Trustees subjoined thereto, that said purchases so made by them were on behalf of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee. The property purchased is the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, extending from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to a point five miles west of Ogden, Utah, a distance of 1,042 41-100 miles, and also 23 miles of branches and second main track.

"In order to procure the funds for the payment of the purchase price of the property above described, a purchase money syndicate has been formed by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., acting on behalf of the Reorganization Committee. This syndicate is to furnish to the Mercantile Trust Company, depositary for the committee, the sum of $44,000,000 in cash, and in conformity with an agreement with the Reorganization Committee the said trust company will deliver to each syndicate subscriber for every $1,000 cash paid to it a purchase money certificate entitling the holder to receive, upon the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company and against surrender of such certificate, $1,000 par value in 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds and $500 par value in preferred stock of the reorganized company.

"The amounts of new bonds and preferred stock authorized under the plan of reorganization, viz., $100,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and $75,000,000 preferred stock, will not in any event be exceeded. The Reorganization Committee, however, will probably not require the full amount of the authorized issue, but cannot absolutely define the necessary amounts in advance of the acquisition or the failure to acquire any lines not yet purchased.

"Such purchase-money certificates will be issued in denominations of $1,000 and $5,000, but the five-thousand-dollar certificates will be exchangeable for certificates of $1,000 each at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, at the option of the holder. The certificates will be issued at different dates, as and when the money which the syndicate has agreed to furnish will be needed and called by the committee, it being the committee's present intention to call $11,000,000 at or about Dec. 3, $11,000,000 at or about Dec. 14, $11,000,000 at or about Dec. 23, and $11,000,000 at or about Jan. 3.

"In order to facilitate dealings in and secure uniformity of quotation for all certificates alike, irrespective of the date of their actual issue, all certificates will bear uniform date as of Dec. 3, 1897; furthermore, at the time of their issue interest adjustment will be made with the individual syndicate participants as of Jan. 1, 1898, and interest will thus accrue upon the par value of all certificates alike at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from Jan. 1, 1898, in the same manner as though the 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the new company had been issued and were outstanding, and such increment will be represented in the coupons attached to the bonds when delivered in exchange for these purchase-money certificates. The fact of such interest adjustment having been made will be indicated by having the following printed upon the face of each certificate when issued: 'Interest on this certificate adjusted to Jan. 1, 1898, and accrues thereafter on the bonds represented thereby at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.'

"All certificates issued will be full paid, and will be countersigned in behalf of the Reorganization Committee by its Secretary, in accordance with a resolution duly adopted by said committee, copy of which is filed herewith.

"The certificates of deposit will be issued to bearer, but may be registered in the name of any owner at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company."

TRADE EXTRAORDINARY.

The Chicago Daily Tribune has been making a careful and comprehensive canvass of trade conditions all over the West, and here are the conclusions it reaches:

"One of the conditions prevailing in the wholesale trade, especially marked in dry goods, is that all the representative houses are even busier now than they were in October. This is an entirely new state of things, and is by the merchants interested considered indisputable evidence that the trade situation has not been overstated even by the enthusiasts, who have steadily claimed it to be in a volume not enjoyed by this market since the dark commercial days of 1892 up to the present time.

"Nor are merchants the only class who are commenting favorably on this extraordinary trade volume. Traffic officials of all Western railroads admit that not for years have they carried such quantities of merchandise—the highest class freight—from this market to Western points, where it is going into consumption.

"The merchandise movement is evidence of highly prosperous trade conditions, and means much in the way of profit to transportation companies. Its continuance will enable the making of a showing of freight earnings which can have but one effect on the securities of the different companies which are privileged to handle the unusual volume of merchandise. Under an increased statement of earnings stock values will appreciate, and then the direct benefits of the trade widen out and cover a far larger territory than is at first glance imagined from the simple statement that 'business is booming.'

"In a word, Fall trade is a wholesale way is on a far better scale than was imagined possible a month ago. In nearly all directions a letting down in point of activity was expected. It was figured that the extraordinary quantities of goods of all kinds ordered by merchants throughout the district supplied by this market had filled retail shelves with everything possible to be sold during the early Fall months, but it is now plainly evident the purchasing power of the country, large as it has been, has been underestimated, for strictly 'seasonable goods' are not the only kind ordered."

CABLE MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The market for American securities varied but little all day. Business was restricted on account of the absence of American quotations, owing to the holiday there. The tone was quiet and the demand generally light. Consols for money, 113⅛; for the account, 113⅝; Atchison, 12⅝; Canadian, 94½; Illinois Central, 103½; Louisville, 55⅞; Mexican Central new 4s, 67½; New York Central, 108⅝; Erie, 14⅝; Pennsylvania, 56¼; Reading, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 36; Mexican ordinary, 17.

Money 2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, is 3 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Total reserve increased £812,000, circulation decreased £834,000, bullion increased £478,634, other securities increased £31,000, other deposits decreased £183,000, public deposits increased £590,000, notes reserve increased £728,000, Government securities decreased £475,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 48.29 per cent., is now 49.70 per cent.

The bank's rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 176.80, at Lisbon 47½, at Rome 104.97.

Bar silver steady 27¼d per ounce.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Notes in circulation decreased 23,900,000f.; Treasury accounts current increased 21,825,000f.; gold in hand increased 2,400,000f.; bills discounted decreased 18,000,000f.; silver in hand increased 1,500,000f.

Three per cent. rentes, 103f. 65c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 20½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 35½ pfennigs for checks.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 200 by 98.9, several one, two, and three story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $18,115.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 702 West End Avenue, east side, 138.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,069; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 717 East One Hundred and Eighteen Street, north side, 116.8 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, 16.8 by 125, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $901; subject to another mortgage for $2,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 209 East Houston Street, south side, 25 feet east of Ludlow Street, 20 by 80, leasehold, three-story brick tenement, with stores, and two-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $4,962.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,884; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

By S. de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 236 to 242 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 100 by 100.5, four lots, with foundations, walls, &c., for four flats up to and including the third tier of beams.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED: — (Offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—Wilkins Place, from the Southern Boulevard to Boston Road; hearings for objectors for ten days after Dec. 10; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., Dec. 30. Clarke Place, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse; hearings for objectors for ten days after Dec. 10; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Dec. 30. Whittier Street, from Hunt's Point Road to Whitlock Avenue; hearings for objectors for ten days after Dec. 10; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Dec. 30. East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Monroe Avenue; hearings for objectors for ten days after Dec. 10; report to be made to the Supreme Court Dec. 30. Nathalie Avenue, from King's Bridge Road to Boston Avenue; hearings for objectors for ten days after Dec. 10; report to be made to the Supreme Court Dec. 30. Oliver Street, from Western Avenue to Marion Avenue; hearings for objectors for ten days after Dec. 10; report to be made to the Supreme Court Dec. 30. Certain lands bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh Street, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, First Avenue and East River; hearings for objectors after Dec. 6; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Dec. 17.

NOTICES OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ESTIMATE AND ASSESSMENT.—Northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, for school purposes, Dec. 16. Easterly side of Essex Street and the westerly side of Norfolk Street, between Grand and Hester Streets, for school purposes, Dec. 16. Southerly side of Fifty-second Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, for school purposes, Dec. 16. Northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street and the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues, for chool purposes, Dec. 16. Southwesterly corner of Gouverneur and Monroe Streets, for school purposes, Dec. 16. Certain lands on Gerard and Walton Avenues, north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for school purposes, Dec. 16. Northerly side of Fourth Street and the southerly side of Fifth Street, between Avenues C and D, for school purposes, Dec. 16. Certain lands on Madison Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for school purposes, Dec. 16. Northerly side of Eighty-second Street, between First and Second Avenues, for school purposes, Dec. 16. Certain lands on Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis, and East Third Streets, for school purposes, Dec. 16. Certain lands on Intervale, Dongan, and Kelly Streets, for school purposes, Dec. 16. East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, from Third Avenue to Brook Avenue, for a first-class street or road, Dec. 6. Ritter Place, from Union Avenue to Prospect Avenue, for a first-class street or road, Dec. 6. Garden Street, from Grote Street to Southern Boulevard, for a first-class street or road, Dec. 6. East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, from Webster Avenue to Park Avenue, (Vanderbilt Avenue West,) for a first-class street or road, Dec. 6. Public place, bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Elton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Washington Avenue; also a public place, bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Brook Avenue, Dec. 6.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—Lowmede Street, from Gun Hill Road to East Two Hundred and Tenth Street, for a first-class street or road, Dec. 18, 10 A. M. Broadway from its present southerly terminus to the southern line of Van Cortlandt Park, for a first-class street or road, Dec. 18, 10 A. M. West Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Riverdale Avenue to Broadway, as a first-class street or road, Dec. 18, 10 A. M. Public place, bounded by East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Bergen Avenue and Gerard Street, and to Gerard Street from East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to Bergen Avenue, Dec. 18, 10 A. M.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 35s; long clear middles, 40 to 45 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 36s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Lard—Prime Western, 22s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 42s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 18s.

Wool Sales in London.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Another series of wool auction sales opened to-day at the Wool Exchange with a full attendance. The catalogues offered include good merinos and a poor supply of crossbreds. Continental buyers purchased largely of merinos and home buyers took what crossbreds was offered. There was nothing suitable in the offerings for America. Prices were unchanged except for inferior and faulty, which ranged from par to 5 per cent. decline. Slipes sold well at the late rates. Geelong scoureds realized 18d and Victoria new clip greasy 10½d. The offerings numbered 12,811 bales, of which 5,000 were withdrawn.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Nov. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

1—Fuller vs. Underwood.
2—Benedict vs. Moore.
3—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
4—U. S. vs. Fowler.
5—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Neostyle Co.
6—Swope vs. Villard.
7—Fontana vs. Chronicle-Tel. Pub. Co. Cases Noticed.
8—Wolff vs. Pullman's Parlor Car Co.
9—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Penn Fire Ins. Co.
10—Thomson Electric Welding Co. vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
11—Fontana vs. Chronicle-Tel. Pub. Co.
12—Parsons vs. Rome, W. & O. R. R. Co.
13—Brown vs. Whitman.
14—Lilienthal vs. Druckleib.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
2—Konitzki vs. Suzenheimer.
3—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
4—In re Eckhardt.
5—Van Buren vs. Panaci.
6—Molmari vs. Gahrman.
7—In re Seymour Bros.
8—Herbert vs. Rork.
9—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.
10—Meuhles vs. Tiltjen.
11—Neathing vs. The Mayor, &c.
12—Tracy vs. Kircher.
13—In re Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
14—Stegman vs. Stegman.
15—Cohen vs. Cohen.
16—Hanannan vs. Trow Directory Printing & Bookbinding Co.
17—Arnster vs. Arnster.
18—Donihee vs. Seybel.
19—Worthington vs. Langdon.
20—Koch vs. Koch.
21—Apel vs. Kloth.
22—Sumner vs. Clark.
23—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
24—Lipser vs. Mander.
25—Bondy vs. same.
26—Hall vs. Cordier.
27—Smith vs. Met. Life Insur. Co.
28—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Davison.
29—In re Williams.
30—Callendar vs. Callandar.
31—Foulke vs. Sypher.
32—Farley vs. Reynolds Card Mfg. Co.
33—Latham vs. Amend.
34—Kevel vs. Marshal.
35—Von Amsberg vs. Smith.
36—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
37—In re Archer & Pancoast Mfg. Co.
38—In re Askew.
39—Cisco vs. Foote.
40—Bolton vs. Mayer.
41—In re Solar Electric Co.
42—Mercile vs. Saltzman.
43—Smith vs. Arville.
44—Herbert vs. Rork.
45—Molinari vs. Gahrman.
46—In re Irwin.
47—In re Donnelly.
48—Boettner vs. Schimmel.
49—Gundlich vs. Goetz.
50—Hover vs. Hover.
51—Dreyer vs. Dreyer.
52—Glason vs. Baldwin.
53—Boettner vs. Schimmel.
54—Weir vs. United Merchants.
55—Dept. of Buildings vs. Siebert.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Lind Av.
2—In re Sheridan Av.
3—In re Orchard St.
4—In re Tudor Place.
5—In re Woodruff St.
6—In re East 153d St.
7—Same.
8—N. Y. Press Club vs. Loyd.
9—In re school site, Wadsworth Av.
10—Hinton vs. Johnson.
11—Louis vs. Bauer.
12—Equitable Life Assur. S'c'y vs. Farley.
13—Graefe vs. Graefe.
14—In re Police Dept., 30th St.
15—Cook vs. Paulding. Demurrers.
47S—Bailey vs. Carter.
562—Bauman vs. Schoenberg. Preferred Causes.
5231—Morrissey vs. The Mayor, &c.
5658—Kealy vs. Kealy.
3782—Livingston vs. Livingston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

5354—Douglas vs. Mossman.
1357—London and River Plate B'k vs. Stein.
5244—Collins vs. Broderick.
5348—Rossman vs. Seaver.
5377—Lamb vs. Hay.
4329—Dascher vs. Dascher.
4858—Browne vs. Johnston & Co.
5085—Potter vs. Collis.
5207—Herrick vs. Schwab
5311—Toscain vs. Avon.
5243—Bloit vs. Bloit.
5253—Cogan vs. McCabe.
5362—Osborne vs. I. Colvin Shaffer Co.
5495—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Buchanan.
4807—Sander vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
5484—Simple vs. Fuller.
5030—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Sire.
5456—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Deicke.
5435—Haebler vs. Eichler Brewing Co.
4576—Mott vs. Mott.
5477—Rosenbaum vs. Silverman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5547.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., VIII. and IX. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., V., VI., VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 7136—McQuaid vs. Hide and Leather National Bank. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 4259—Weiss vs. Erdelyi. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions for new trial or of any kind in cases tried this month will be heard to-day.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles Heylman.
2—Rachel A. Dunham.
3—Adolphus F. Mass.
4—Matthew J. O'Connor.
5—Antoine Ruppaner.
6—Edward Wertheimer.
7—Susan T. Walker.
8—Elizabeth Edgar.
9—John J. Morris.
10—Maria L. Seymour.
10½—Anna M. Hoch.
11—Henry Gansenmuller.
12—Thomas A. Cummins.
13—Thomas A. Cummins.
14—Joseph Richardson.
15—Joseph Richardson.
16—John Ludlow.
17—Tyler K. Bryant.
18—Joanna C. Foley.
19—George M. Guth.
20—Sara or Sarah K. French.
21—Elise Meier.
22—John White.
23—Antoinette D. Stuart.
24—Charles Heylman.
25—Eberhart Toche.
26—Eberhart Focke.
27—E. K. Albrutis.
28—Emily Rosenblatt.
29—Charles M. Waterbury.
30—John P. Brady.
31—John W. Kiston.
32—Simon Strauss.
33—Leontine Mugard or Legey.
34—Charles Heylman.
35—John Ritter.
35½—John Ritter.
36—William De Navid.
37—Ida M. Valentine.
38—Cresenz Merk.
39—Joseph M. Price.
40—Andrew Luke.
41—Charles W. Durant.
42—Mary A. Livingston.
43—David T. Williams.
44—Grace Haigh.
45—Jane R. Corning.
46—Clarence W. Sedgwick. At 2 P. M.
47—James Fitzsimmons. At 10:30 A. M. Tyler K. Bant. Louisa Egler. Mary Marrin. Henry H. Brown. William L. Skidmore. At 11 A. M. Owen McGinnis. At 2 P. M. Samuel H. Hurd. Henry A. Hurlbert. Jane Miller Benjamin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1316—Ann Armstrong.
1324—Philip Wannemacher.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Nov. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—Mary Kellard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Milliken and Welch for the People. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Steinhart vs. Heidelberg—John H. Judge. Poor vs. Odell—John Delahunty. Jones vs. Wood—George W. Ellis. Powers vs. White—John E. Brodsky.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Randell vs. Harney—Peter B. Olney. Matter of Gebhardt—Charles B. Hubbell. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Michael—John H. Judge. Wright vs. Wegener—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. Evans vs. Blair—George M. Van Hoesen. Hohlweck vs. Lathers—George W. Ellis.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Coar vs. Betts—Edward L. Patterson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Robert H. Anderson vs. Frederick E. Buckley—Francis L. Donohue. Matter of La Comete Restaurant and Hotel Company—Isaac B. Brennan. John F. Steeves vs. John H. Lavelle—James D. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Dougald McTavish vs. Martin Cassidy—George Einstein.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil Calendar. By the Court. 612—Jacob Brenner and another vs. John McMahon. 724—Silas A. Underhill vs. Frank H. Phillips, (demurrer.) Regular calendar goes over till first Monday of December.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal Calendar.

Otto P. Braisted, bigamy; Salvator Ferraro, assault first degree; Charles Eldred, petty larceny and grand larceny; John Rief, alias Reff, grand larceny second degree; Louis J. Abram, impersonating public officer; August Short, grand larceny second degree; James Mansell, petty larceny; Michael Wagner, assault second degree; Patrick Hogan, grand larceny second degree; William F. Townsend, grand larceny first degree; Frederick McH. Kitching, petty larceny and grand larceny second degree.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.—Judgment was entered at Lancaster, Penn., on Wednesday against the Parisian Cloak and Suit Company for $7,489. The house is the largest of its kind in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, and is well known in this city.

WARWICK CYCLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An attachment for $150,000 was placed on Wednesday upon the property of the Warwick Cycle Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., in an action brought by James Banigan, a capitalist of Providence, R. I., to recover on notes for money loaned the company a couple of years ago, which have been renewed several times. Treasurer and Manager A. O. Very of the Warwick Company says there is a prospect of a satisfactory settlement within a few days, and that the company will not be compelled to go into insolvency.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York Fire-proof Covering Company of New York City, to manufacture pipe covering out of asbestos material; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—Frank J. Gast, Julia M. Gast, and Franklin Pierce, New York City.

Bennett Combination Saw Tool Company of New York City, to manufacture saws

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points reached by New York Central every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and Fourth Avenue, Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 191 West 125th St., and 188th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:15 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent.
6 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*9:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, & R. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:25, 8:30, *10:25, 10:50, *10:25, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *1:55, 2:30, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 21 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, ORANGE, HANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Morristown, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, WASHINGTON, DELAWARE WATER GAP, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON CORNING, WATKINS, ITHACA, AUBURN, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New York; 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, *7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:26, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Limi.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Limi.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:25 and 4 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M. 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,823, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 12:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Williamsport, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL MAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 12:02, 3:30, 5:00 (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, (5:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 7 Astor Pl., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., New York; Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M., and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 3, March 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Jan. 31, April 18

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

WARRIMOO, Nov. 22. AORANGI, Dec. 13.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.

Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect. Seminole, Thurs., Nov. 25; Algonquin, Tues., Nov. 30; Iroquois, Sat., Nov. 27; Comanche, Fri., Dec. 3. From Pier 29 East River, (Foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Can. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM
Fulda, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 18, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

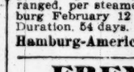
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM | †Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM
†Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM | †Kais. W. II., Dc. 30, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM | *Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
37 Broadway, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98.
Twin Screw Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A. M. | Patria, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Dec. 1 | NEW YORK.....Dec. 22
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 29
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 5

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon | Noordland, Dec. 15, Noon
Southwark, Dec. 8, 10 AM | Friesland, Dec. 22, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plan of permanent residence abroad, can be arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)

Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton St.

La Champagne...Nov. 27 | La Gascogne.....Dec. 18
La Touraine.....Dec. 4 | La Normandie....Dec. 25
La Champagne....Dec. 11 | La Touraine.....Jan. 1

1st-class passage N. Y.-Paris $80, and upwards. Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N.Y. Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 12, Noon
Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon | Britannic, Jan. 19, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE,

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Dec. 1, 7:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 18, noon
Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM | Lucania, Dec. 25, 6:30 AM
Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM | Etruria, Jan. 1, noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Our First-Class Tourist Steamers will leave CAIRO for the FIRST CATARACT:

Rameses the G't, Dec. 21 | Rameses III....Jan. 4
Lucania.....Dec. 28 | Rameses the G't, Jan. 11

Weekly sailings thereafter. DAHABEAHS and SPECIAL STEAMERS for private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT W. VAN WYCK and LUCY ADELAIDE VAN WYCK, his wife, plaintiffs, against CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Martha E. Van Wyck, Henry L. Van Wyck, son of Henry L. Van Wyck, deceased; Frederick Van Wyck and Maria Louisa Van Wyck, his wife; Stephen Van Wyck, Martha E. White, Florence Van Wyck; Henry L. Van Wyck, Charles B. Van Wyck, George W. Blunt and Martha E. Van Wyck, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Sarah Jackson Van Wyck, deceased; Lawrence Van Wyck, Mary Jane Elsworth, Giraud Elsworth, Sarah Catharine Hewlett, Edeliza Wheeler, John H. Van Wyck, William E. Van Wyck, Mary Louise Elsworth, Kate Frances Elsworth, Sarah E. Elsworth, Glenda Van Wyck, Edward C. Elsworth, Flora B. Elsworth, Cornelia Van Wyck, Henry L. Van Wyck, son of Stephen Van Wyck, the younger, deceased, and Kate Alice Van Wyck, his wife; Eveline Van Wyck, Margaretta Craft, Francis Van Wyck, and Elizabeth Van Wyck, his wife; Sarah H. Kneeland, John White, son of said Martha E. White, the name of John being fictitious, the real Christian names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; George W. Blunt, Nathaniel Blunt, and Isabel Blunt, the children of Catharine Blunt, the deceased wife of said George W. Blunt, the name of Isabel being fictitious, the real Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiffs; John Van Wyck, James Van Wyck, and Mary Van Wyck, the children of said Frederick Van Wyck, the said names of John, James, and Mary being fictitious, the real Christian names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; George T. Hewlett and Charles B. Van Wyck, as executors of the last will and testament of Sarah Hewlett, deceased; Lawrence Van Wyck and John H. Van Wyck, as executors of the last will and testament of Hewlett Van Wyck, deceased; Mary Jane Elsworth, as executrix of the last will and testament of Hewlett Van Wyck, deceased; Charles B. Van Wyck, as administrator of Margaretta Van Wyck, deceased, defendants.—Trial directed to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 2nd, 1897.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants, Henry L. Van Wyck, son of Henry L. Van Wyck, deceased; Henry L. Van Wyck, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Henry L. Van Wyck, deceased; Henry L. Van Wyck, son of Stephen Van Wyck, the younger, deceased, and Kate Alice Van Wyck, his wife, and Nathaniel Blunt: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of November, 1897, and filed November 11th, 1897, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York in said State. Said complaint having been filed in said Clerk's office on July 7th, 1897.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1897.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. n12-law6wF

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of HILBERT BROTHERS & COMPANY. Please take notice that a general meeting of the creditors of HILBERT BROTHERS & COMPANY, a corporation, is hereby called for the 3d day of December, 1897, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at my office, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New York City, October 18th, 1897.

FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Receiver of Hulbert Brothers & Co., a corporation.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 52 Wall Street, New York City. n12-law4wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee for Theresa Metzger, Caroline Metzger, David Metzger, Fanny Metzger, Arthur Metzger, and Amelia Metzger, plaintiff, against JOHN F. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of November, 1897, I, the undersigned, the Referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Fiftieth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of the Ninth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly along the middle line of the block twenty-five feet; thence running southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Fiftieth Street, and thence running easterly along the northerly line of Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the easterly side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1897.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THE SAVINGS BANK OF UTICA, plaintiff, against CARO

WRECK OF THE CYTHERA

A Man Finally Found to Tell the Story of the Yacht's Fate.

ALL LOST IN THE BLIZZARD

Probably the Only Survivor of the Craft Which Sailed from New York for the Bermudas on March 10, 1888, Is Now in St. Louis.

The story of the wreck at sea of the yacht Cythera in the great blizzard that raged along the Atlantic Coast in March, 1888 was told for the first time last Sunday by one of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, Ilak Engleson. He is doubtless the only survivor of the craft, the fate of which had remained a mystery for nearly ten years. Engleson now lies ill in the City Hospital in St. Louis, and the details of his story leave no room to doubt that he was on the unfortunate craft.

The Cythera was a yawl-rigged yacht, built in Fairlee, Scotland, by W. Fife & Son in 1874. She was 104 feet in length over all, 17 feet beam, 13 feet depth, and of 117 tons. She was rebuilt in 1884, and in 1886 she was bought by William, A. W. Stewart, an enthusiastic yachtsman of this city, who brought her across the Atlantic. Here he changed her from a sloop rig to a yawl.

On March 10, 1888, Mr. Stewart, who was then Commodore of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, started in the Cythera in company with C. S. Lee, owner of the yacht Oriva, for a six months' cruise among the Bermudas and West Indies. Stewart was in command and the yacht carried a Captain and crew of eighteen men. From that day absolutely nothing was ever seen or heard of the vessel or men until Engleson told his story for The St. Louis Republic.

The First Grave Fears.

The blizzard swept the coast in all its fury two days after the Cythera had sailed, and when she did not arrive at Bermuda on time grave fears were entertained for her safety. For months afterward the friends of Stewart and Lee made inquiry all over the world of shipping masters who might have passed some boat or piece of wreckage showing the fate of the craft. Many vessels coming into this port reported having passed some pieces of floating débris which might have belonged to the yacht, but nothing definite was ever learned. In November, 1888, Surrogate Ransom declared Stewart legally dead and admitted his will to probate, and the name of the yacht Cythera has passed into yachting history as a mystery of the sea. This is Engleson's story:

"I landed in New York March 1, 1888. I went to several of the clubs, and was at last referred to Capt. Stewart, then Commodore of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. The clubhouse was near Brooklyn, I remember, and when I called on Capt. Stewart and showed my letters he engaged me as cook for a six months' cruise in the West Indies. I was told to report at once, and the following day went aboard the boat, which was lying off Flushing.

"She was a cutter yacht, well set. The sails were sharp cut and the cabin roomy. The hull was painted black—a new color for pleasure boats at that time—and I noticed that particularly as I was rowed aboard. From the second cook I learned Capt. Stewart had bought the boat two years before in England and that it was a crack boat.

Capt. Stewart's Friends.

"Shortly after 10 o'clock on the morning of March 10 we weighed anchor. We shipped a crew of about eighteen men, and, besides Capt. Stewart, there were several of his friends in the party, which was to spend the following six months on the cruise. Their names I don't know, but during the few days I saw them they seemed like pretty good people, and I guess they were way up in society, same's the Captain was.

"There was an east wind coming up the bay as we went down, and Capt. Stewart asked the Captain if it wasn't going to blow hard. He looked at the barometer, and said he thought we better put off starting for awhile, but Capt. Stewart said no, and we pointed straight for Sandy Hook.

"About 7 o'clock that night the wind came strong, and the water got pretty rough. All night it kept blowing stronger, but the Cythera rode the waves like a duck, and the wind, in our favor, drove us on like a bird in a storm. Everybody thought the squall would be over before morning, but when I got up about 6 o'clock I found it was blowing as hard as ever, while the sleet had frozen on the halyards, so that they looked like ice ladders, and the sky was lead colored, and the sullen wind from the north was blowing even harder than ever, while as far as the eye could reach the sea seemed like a maelstrom of seething, white-capped waves.

"For six days we went on, driven sometimes by the wind, again beating to the windward. Th sailors were half frozen, the Captain as bad, and Capt. Stewart, who was on deck nearly all the time, had had both ears frozen from the pelting snow, which had continued all the time.

"It was about noon of the seventh day out I was there came a crash. I was in the forward cabin at the time, and it was not until the second cook yelled to me that I realized that something serious had happened. In an instant I was up the gangway, and just in time to see Capt. Stewart aft and yelling orders with all his might. I could see that by his movements, but the roar of the wind crushed his voice. In front, behind, on all sides, a fog obscured any view which we might have obtained were it not for the blinding sleet. Then, an instant after, I reached the deck. There was an awful roar, as though the whole sea had opened up in one vast wave, and I knew no more until I arose in the water, what seemed hours later.

Shock Nearly Killed Him.

"It must have been that the cold water brought renewed life to me, for the shock, I believe, nearly killed me. I looked about as I came to the surface, but I could see nothing but hatches and spars, and I was satisfied that she had gone down. By luck I found a cabin door, and on that I half lay, half swam, all night. The water was bitter cold, but I kept up courage, and in the morning, when I saw the sun rise and saw that the rain and snow had ceased, I felt encouraged, and determined to hold on to the last, for I knew I was in the regular track of vessels.

"Two hours after sunrise I saw a dot on the horizon. I was sailor enough to know it was a vessel, and then, after waving my hat as best I could, I think I fainted, for the next thing I knew I woke up with a ship's surgeon bending over me. I soon found I was on the steamer Empire, plying between Liverpool and Rio Janeiro, via the Bermudas and Jamaica. I told my story, but as I had been out of my head for three weeks, I was laughed at.

"At Rio I shipped to Madagascar on a French liner, on which I staid for two years. Then I shipped on a lumber coaster going to Chica, and in July, 1890, came ashore at 'Frisco. While trying to ship I happened to mention I was cook of the Cythera. Then the story that the boat had never been heard from was told me, but I don't think anything was ever printed about it."

Engleson is a quiet fellow and well spoken of by the nurses. He is exceptionally bright, fair-haired, blue-eyed, and a typical Norseman.

Gas Overcomes a Servant.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Price of 202 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street early yesterday morning discovered their servant, Rose Sceenger, lying on the floor of their kitchen, having been overcome by gas. Mr. and Mrs. Price had returned from the theatre shortly after midnight and had detected the odor of gas. An ambulance was summoned and the woman was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where her condition was said to be serious. The woman had evidently cleaned the gas stove and failed to close the cocks. She had then taken up her sewing and was at work when the escaping gas overcame her.

A Visitor Finds a Friend Dead.

John Behrens of 221 Warren Street, Jersey City, went yesterday to call on his friend, Martin Stover, of 241 Grand Street. He was told by the janitor that Mrs. Stover and her child were away on a Thanksgiving visit, but that Mr. Stover was in his room. He found his friend, apparently lifeless, seated in a chair. Dr. Atkinson, who was summoned, said that death was caused by heart disease.

Royal Baking Powder

never fails. Alum powders do. A single baking spoiled wastes more than the difference in cost of a whole year's baking powder supply.

SUICIDE OF A DOG.

Pursued by Brutal Boys, It Stands in Front of a Cable Car and Is Crushed.

Down Pell Street toward the Bowery came ten or twenty ragamuffins arrayed in all the fantastic garments that they usually put on to celebrate Thanksgiving Day, when with masks over their faces and tin horns in their mouths they blow lustily into the ears of the weary Italian fruit vendors and demand some apples or a handful of chestnuts.

But the crowd that rushed down Pell Street about 4 P. M. yesterday was particularly agitated. It was pursuing no Italian who had failed to accede to its demands. Just before the urchins ran a dog, a stag hound, with long shaggy gray hair and a noble head. His body was emaciated and he limped painfully. Stones and broken tin horns were thrown at the dog; occasionally they hit him. Then the brute would turn, roll back his heavy lips, and show his teeth, growl in deep tones and snap at the nearest of his pursuers.

The boys would pause and some in the front rank would fall over those behind in order to get out of the way. When the dog resumed his way with head and tail down the boys shouted and missiles flew thicker than ever. When one struck the mark the same scene was repeated.

Just as the dog reached the middle of the Bowery a large stone struck him in the side. He howled dismally and blood gathered at his nostrils. But he turned and growled as before, and the crowd made hasty retreat to the sidewalk.

The dog was standing between the rails of the cable track. A car was approaching rapidly. He ceased to growl and turned his great brown eyes from the crowd and regarded the car as it came on. There was almost human anguish in that look. He bowed his head and the car passed over him and crushed him.

COL. TURNER'S CIGAR ASSETS.

Compelled to Accept $145 Worth in Payment for Advertising.

Col. Turner is the receiver of the defunct worth of cigars forced upon him, and yet he cannot smoke any unless he pays cash for those he may use.

Col. Turner is receiver of the defunct New York Recorder. Among the debtors of the papers was Frederick Frisch, a Park Row cigar dealer, who was an extensive advertiser in the columns of The Recorder, and had a contract with that newspaper that payment was to be made in cigars. Whether any of the employes of that paper received part of their salaries in cigars or whether there was a cigar stand in that office Mr. Frisch did not know nor care, but when The Recorder suspended Mr. Frisch owed the paper $145 for advertisements already published.

Col. Turner sued in the Eighth Judicial District Court to recover the amount, and Justice Stiner decided that he must accept $145 worth of cigars.

BAZAAR TO AID THE POOR.

To be Held Four Days of Next Week in the Bloomingdale Church.

Arrangements have been completed for the bazaar and musicale to be held Dec. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the classroom of the Bloomingdale Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard. The proceeds of the fair are to be devoted to non-sectarian charitable work on the west side of the city.

Among those who have charge of the fair and who will look after the booths and various departments are Mrs. J. C. Stratton, Mrs. Peter B. Wright, Mrs. Moton D. Moss, Mrs. P. R. Whitcomb, Mrs. A. Frank Richardson, Mrs. Alexander Moore, Mrs. S. D. Brown, Mrs. R. J. Secor, and Mrs. Townsend H. Fellows. The art booth will be in charge of Mrs. A. L. Erlanger. For this and other departments many of the prominent merchants of the city have sent contributions. Charles B. Jefferson has painted a handsome woodland scene, which will be disposed of. Mrs. Erlanger will be assisted by Mrs. C. C. Osborne, Mrs. L. B. Treharne, Miss Augusta Glosse, Miss Nellie Wright, Miss Anna A. Bodeau, Miss Anna Haase, Miss Agatha Traubman, and Miss Felicia Farley. Admission to the bazaar will be free.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Annual Meeting of the National League in Cincinnati Dec. 16 and 17.

The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held in Cincinnati Dec. 16 and 17. A joint meeting of the General and Executive Committees will take place the morning of the 16th. The first meeting of the league will be held at College Hall at 2 o'clock the same day. Reforms in the Consular Service and proposed legislation in Congress will be discussed. Carl Schurz, President of the league, will make the annual address in the evening at the Odeon.

In the morning of the second day a business meeting will be held to elect officers.

The afternoon meeting will be devoted mainly to the reading of the following papers: "The Republican Party and Civil Service Reform," by Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis; "The Democratic Party and Civil Service Reform," by Moorfield Storey of Boston; "The Legal Situation: The Right to Compete for Public Employment," by Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago; "Do the American People Want Civil Service Reform?" by Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore; "The Movement for Reform in Ohio," by Rufus B. Smith of Cincinnati; "The Merit System in the Programme of Municipal Reform," by Horace E. Deming of New York.

A banquet for the delegates will be served in the evening.

JOLLY MARKETMEN LOCKED UP.

Were Late with Their Thanksgiving Turkeys and Got into Trouble.

The jolly marketmen who had forgotten all about taking their Thanksgiving turkeys home on Wednesday evening, when the day's work was over, remembered the fact about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. They had stopped at a Raines hotel near Washington Market. They "smiled" repeatedly as they discussed the Chamber of Commerce dinner, and when yesterady morning's sun rose radiant their faces were also radiant with smiles, and then they remembered that their wives were waiting for the turkeys. So they made their way in the direction of the Bridge.

When they reached the upper part of the Post Office a Third Avenue cable car was waiting for a mail car to be hitched on. Still smiling, they wabbled up to the conductor and offered him their turkeys, with the sympathetic remark, "You'se working, pard, an' we's having a high old time."

The conductor pushed the men away roughly, which offended them greatly. "He's no gemmen," muttered one of the tipsy men, "Give 'm a swat with the bird."

His companion brought his turkey down upon the conductor's head, and the next minute conductor, marketmen, and turkeys became badly mixed. Some one yelled "police," and three policemen hurried to the spot, arrested the jolly marketmen, took them in to the Oak Street Police Station and locked them up. They gave their names as John Rodney and Tony Sauer.

Ground Broken for Flatbush Church.

Ground was broken yesterday for the erection of the new Immanuel Presbyterian Church at Foster Avenue and East Twenty-third Street, Flatbush. The site was the gift of Benjamin F. Stevens, and consists of a plot of land 100 by 120 feet. The new edifice will cost about $50,000. A wing of the chapel, which will cost $10,000, will be first erected. It is expected that the cornerstone will be laid on Christmas Day and that the dedication will take place on Easter Sunday. The services yesterday were simple, but impressive. The Rev. Dr. Donald MacLaren presided, and addresses were made by members of the Presbytery and invited clergymen.

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET STORE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

DRESS PATTERNS.

Beginning to-day in our Basement Salesroom.

Tables and counters in the Basement are filled with choice lengths of plain, mixed and fancy woven goods; every dress length containing an adequate quantity,
$1.75, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, & $4.50 each.

Three Cases of Crochet Suitings, in double widths, 25 cents per yard.

One Case lot of 50 inch Covert Cloth with Bedford stripe, very stylish all-wool goods; until now $1.00 per yard, to be cut in Dress lengths, at 50 cents per yard.

Brush finished Scotch Wool Cheviots, 50 inches wide, recently sold at $1.00; now 50 cents per yard.

A hundred Suit lengths of Ladies' Cloth, in winter shades, $5.00 Each.

Dress patterns with accompanying Waist or Blouse lengths, trimmed with Velvet Appliqué, $6.00 Each.

Remnants of this season's rich goods will also be ready for sale at this time.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

GEORGE F. STEVENS MISSING

Disappeared on Saturday and Friends Think He Has Committed Suicide.

LEFT LETTER FOR HIS COUSIN

His Fiancee Was Buried on the Day Set for Their Wedding—Lately He Has Been Despondent—The Famous Danser Robbery.

George F. Stevens, the oldest telegraph operator at Police Headquarters, is missing. He has not been in his accustomed place in the Mulberry Street building since Saturday, and his friends, who have been fruitlessly searching for him, say that his body will be found in the river. If this is true, then the department has lost a trusted and tried servant, who always did his whole duty. Stevens will be sadly missed. He was a great favorite, and no one could laugh heartier and make others sharers of his mirth and good spirits better than he.

Lately, however, he has not been as lively as usual. His spirit was broken about two years ago when his sister died. They were both unmarried and lived together, and her death was a sad blow to him. Inquiries were made for him as soon as he staid away from his post, and it was found that he had left a letter at 53 Washington Square, where he formerly lived. He said he had a bad case of the blues, and told a friend in the Judson apartment house to put the letter in the safe. When the note was opened it was found that he had left directions to have his cousin, Albert L. Dowe, with whom he lived, at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Walton Avenue, communicated with "if anything should happen" to him.

What makes his friends think more than ever that Stevens has put an end to his life is that before he left his home on Saturday he took all the papers from his pockets by which he could be identified and put them in his bureau. Then there is the letter with his statement that he had the blues.

Won a Gambler's Daughter.

Stevens was a telegraph operator in Mulberry Street twenty years ago when he met and won Mary M. Danser, the daughter of Mathias M. Danser, the most notorious gambler of his time. She died two days before the day set for her marriage to Stevens, and on her wedding day was buried in her bridal robes. The events preceding her death and the contest over her will formed some of the most interesting episodes of their time.

Danser was known as the luckiest gambler in New York. Reared to be a blacksmith, he early gave up that trade to become a blackleg. For twenty-five years he ran a number of faro banks all over town, the largest and showiest at 676 Broadway. In those days the town was run "wide open" and no questions were asked. Danser always carried from $50,000 to $100,000 in his pockets, and was said to be happiest when he was cleaning a victim out of his last cent, although he had also the gambler's good heart for those in distress, and on occasions even for those who robbed him.

Robbery in Danser's Home.

One of the most daring robberies in the history of the city occurred in Danser's home, at 50 West Eleventh Street, on July 12, 1875. Two supposed laborers came to the house on that day and told Mrs. Danser, who was old and feeble, that they had been sent to shut off the water. Repairs were being made in the street at that time, and the old lady admitted the men without suspicion. As soon as the door had closed upon them they seized the helpless woman, bound and gagged her, and admitted five of their confederates. The gang threatened to kill her unless she told where her husband's money was. Less than an hour before he had gone down town with $25,000 in his pocket, all the cash in the house. The burglars wrecked the house in their hunt for treasure, and got $30,000 in bonds, which were registered and not negotiable. Mrs. Danser never got over the shock of the affair. Her husband died in August, 1876, leaving her $700,000. Six months later Mrs. Danser died, and the whole fortune went to the daughter.

Miss Danser, a sincere Christian, did what she could to wipe out the stain on her money by devoting herself to charitable work. It was thought that she would never marry, but at that time she was secretly engaged to George F. Stevens, who was also prominent in church work. The Rev. H. F. Lee of Pottstown, Penn., a friend of the Dansers, was summoned early in February to officiate at the wedding. Stevens gave up his place and extended preparations were made for a long trip abroad. Miss Danser died on Feb. 11, and on the 13th, the date set for the wedding, she was buried.

She left her entire estate, with the exception of $185,000 to various friends, to charitable institutions. There was a long contest, but the will was finally sustained. Stevens got a legacy of $30,000, and went abroad. When he came back, several years later, he started in the publishing business, but this failing, he went back to his old place with the Police Department.

Stevens was one of the most confirmed baseball cranks in the city, and lately developed a striking likeness of features to Chauncey M. Depew. This made him known throughout the department as "Chauncey," in which he took great delight. He was sixty-six years old.

Hebrew Institute Reception.

The teachers and pupils of the Hebrew Technical Institute at 34 Stuyvesant Street held a reception yesterday for the purpose of showing the patronesses and friends of that institution something of the work that is going on there. For the purpose of inspection, a majority of the 200 pupils of the school were in their accustomed places, and they gave practical illustrations of the manner in which their daily work is done. In the metal-working and wood-turning shops the pupils executed work and distributed samples as souvenirs to the visitors.

BIG BILL FOR BROOKLYN

A Thousand Householders on the Park Slope Want the City to Pay Their Plumbers.

WATER SHUT OFF FOR DAYS

Citizens Incurred Heavy Expense in Trying to Remedy the Trouble Which They Say the Officials Caused.

A thousand householders and several owners of factory property on the Park Slope, Brooklyn, have a joint plumbing bill which they intend to demand payment of from the city. This is how they say it all came about:

The houses on the Slope are supplied with water from the Prospect Park Reservoir. Although there had been many complaints before as to the quality of water, there had never been any growling over the quantity. Two weeks ago the citizens on the Slope awoke in the morning to find the water pipes of their thousand homes blocked or empty; they did not then know which. Such a scurrying for water there never was seen before in all that part of Brooklyn. Every resident sent over to his neighbors, but the pails were returned empty; every house seemed to be waterless.

The block bounded by Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Seventh and Eighth Streets, was an especially afflicted locality. The house owners made a search, and finally discovered water at a grocery at Seventh Avenue and Eighth Street. Other well-springs were struck later, and to them went and from them came a constant procession of citizens, lugging pails, pitchers, and other water-holding receptacles.

The plumbers did a rushing business. Hurry calls were sent to them from many homes. Pipes were blown out, and then there would be a gurgle, a few spurts of muddy water—that made former residents of Cincinnati homesick, so they said—and then the mixture would cease to flow.

The waterless citizens stood it the first day, thinking that there was only a temporary derangement of the water mains. But when the same thing occurred the next morning there was a rush toward the headquarters of the Water Purveyor in the City Hall. John W. Senior, 399 Eighth Street, was the first citizen to arrive. He headed an angry procession. Mr. Senior says that they asked the Purveyor what the matter was. He replied, according to Mr. Senior, that he didn't know. At this there were many cries of protest, and finally, it is said, a cross-examination, conducted by twenty men at once, elicited the information that the city was experimenting to see whether the Slope could be supplied with water from some other main.

The Purveyor said that he would do what he could to relieve the aridity of the Slope, and he sent men out to flush the hydrants. The householders declare that when this was done the water that came out was sirup—thick with mud. They also assert that the flushing didn't do any good, because the men spent only five minutes at a hydrant. Then more plumbers had to be sent for and more water fetched from hither and yon.

A few days ago things became straightened out again, and the water began to flow. Up to date, however, the temper of the citizens is not straightened out. Wherever citizens gather on the Slope there is an indignation meeting, and the latest decision of the house owners is to try to make the city settle the plumbing bill, which, they say, is a big one.

SAY SCAFFOLDS ARE NOT SAFE.

Walking Delegates Complain of Insecurity in the Post Office.

The Amalgamated Association of Painters and Decorators has complained to the Board of Walking Delegates that the painter contractors in the Post Office Building are violating the State labor law in not paying union wages to their men, and especially in neglecting to have safe scaffolds for the men at work. The State law provides that the scaffold must be strong and solid, and must have a wooden railing fastened securely to its ends.

The scaffolds inside and outside the buildings, the painters say, consist of long ladders, attached to ropes, with boards placed over the rungs of the ladders, and what serve as railings are thin ropes of wire strung along the backs of the ladders.

The delegates of the painters said that they had appealed in turn to the United States District Attorney, United States Marshal, Assistant Custodian, Superintendent of Repairs, and also to the police, but all to no purpose. All the officials seen, said the delegates, made the excuse that the Federal Building was the property of the United States Government, and was not amenable to State laws.

A Policeman Alleges Bribery.

Clement Lecaze, a saloon keeper of 107 West Twenty-fifth Street, was held in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for examination on a charge of violating the excise law. He was also charged with bribery, but this charge was not sustained. Policeman Fitzgerald, who made the arrest at 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning, said that at that time there were eight men standing before the bar in Lecaze's saloon, and that there were two glasses of beer on the bar. The eight men fled, but Lecaze was arrested, and Fitzgerald says that on the way to the station house the saloon proprietor offered him a five-dollar bill to let him go.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Our best overcoats will stand any test or comparison with the best $75 overcoats of the best custom tailors—$40 to $50 is our price.

There is nothing better in cloth that can be made here or abroad, whether rough or smooth.

The style and work you can judge for yourself.

Blue, black, oxford and brown.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

Boys' shoes.

What do you pay for them?

How much of the shoe do you think is leather, workmanship; and how much profit?

To-day an object lesson—boys' shoes that cost the manufacturer $2.25 for $1.25.

Sizes 11 to 5½.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COLLARS AND CUFFS TRADE E&W MARK THE BEST MADE

EVACUATION DAY OBSERVED.

Both Old Guard Parade and Flag Raisings at the Battery and in Central Park.

For the first time in many years the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops occurred on Thanksgiving Day. The Old Guard always parades on Evacuation Day, and in order that the members of that organization might be permitted to eat their Thanksgiving dinners with their families, the parade yesterday was arranged for an earlier hour than usual. Under command of Major Ellis H. Briggs the Old Guard left its armory at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue a little after 9 A. M. in full uniform, with the familiar bearskin hats. The line of march was through Fifth Avenue to Seventeenth Street, thence to Third Avenue, and up to Eighteenth Street, where the members of the Old Guard took the elevated cars to the City Hall.

Major Briggs and his command expected to be reviewed by Mayor Strong as they marched across City Hall Park from the elevated railroad station to Broadway. In consequence of some misunderstanding, however, neither the Mayor nor any other representative municipal officer was in the City Hall when the Old Guard reached that point. After a halt of some minutes at the elevated railway station, the Old Guard proceeded to carry out its part of the programme by marching past the City Hall to Broadway and down Broadway to the Battery. The imposing parade was observed from the City Hall steps by Martin Keyes, the veteran custodian of the building; John Haley, foreman of the old 13 engine; Harry Van Pelt, the custodian of the City Hall Marriage Bureau, and John T. Brady, contractor, and John Dordan, Superintendent of the work of alteration now going on in the City Hall.

At the Battery the Old Guard was met by a detachment of United States regulars from Governors Island, under the command of Capt. Frank Thorpe. The flag was raised by Sergeants John J. Quinn, George Homans, and David H. Lichtenstein of the Old Guard. That organization then returned to its old armory, from which it does not expect to issue again on parade. The new armory of the Guard, at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, is almost ready for occupancy.

A score or more of patriotic men, some of them members of the Washington Continental Guard, and others of the Sons of the Revolution, assembled in the old Block House at Central Park just before sunrise yesterday morning. Just as the sun appeared in sight, "Old Glory" was hoisted to the top of the flagpole, and the men sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America." Subsequently the same party marched to Mount St. Vincent in Central Park, the site of old Fort Fisher. Another flag was raised at that point, the patriotic men again joining in the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

There was still another flag raising on the Battery at sunrise. Christopher Forbes, grandson of John Van Arsdale of Revolutionary fame, imitated his ancestor by raising the American flag to take the place of a British flag. The Anderson Zouave Veteran Association, Capt. C. E. Morse commanding, and Anderson Williams Post, 394, G. A. R., Col. G. H. Hendrickson commanding, attending the flag-raising.

Many members of Judson Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., headed by a fife and drum corps, marched to Fort Hern, at Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street just before sunrise and raised a flag over the old Revolutionary relic, while those who stood about them sang the National Anthem.

FOR A JOINT LABOR CONVENTION

Delegates from Various Bodies to Meet in Albany Jan. 11.

William J. O'Brien, President of the Workingmen's State Assembly, and Daniel Harris, President of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, have issued a joint call for a convention of both bodies to be held in Albany on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1898.

The call says that in pursuance of resolutions adopted last January by the conventions of both organizations, it was decided to have one joint convention in 1898 in order that labor should act conjointly in all matters pertaining to the welfare of organized labor. The call further requests all unions "to send their full quota of delegates to present a solid phalanx of labor to secure favorable legislation to labor."

The basis of representation in the convention will be one delegate from each labor organization having a membership not exceeding 300. Organizations of 600 will have two delegates, and over that number three delegates, but no union can have more than three delegates. Central bodies will be entitled to only one delegate each.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Economy of our Boys' Clothing.

One way to lessen the cost of Boys' Clothing without cheapening the quality, is to buy direct of the manufacturer—save all the usual intermediate profits. In this way

Our Boys' Clothing made by Boys' Tailors,

Is really the least expensive, and sure to be the most satisfactory.

Sailor Suits, all wool, $4.85 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

STOUT BOYS need not go to the expense of having their clothes made to order, we can fit them correctly from our stock.

60-62 West 23d St.

DOUBLE NUMBER

Review of Books and Art

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Saturday, Nov. 27.

FEATURES:

Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Review from advance sheets of Mrs. James T. Fields's biography of her.

The New Napoleon Letters.
Some further passages from the correspondence suppressed by Napoleon's nephew, Louis Napoleon.

Wordsworth's Early Life.
A volume by a French writer, and some of the striking features of it.

Henry James's New Work.
A review of "What Masie Knew."

Annals of a Great Trader State.
The coming history of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Richest of All Towns in a Library.
A community of seventy-five persons, with a public collection of 3,000 volumes.

Memories of Northern Italy and the Italian Lakes.
Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences.

The Book of the Hour in Paris.
M. Balhant's "Cellular Impressions," described by Rowland Strong.

The Return of the Native.
The fourth of Charles de Kay's series of Impressions of New York after an absence of years.

Authors at Home. IV.
Robert Grant and his home in the Back Bay District of Boston.

Marriage Customs in Many Lands.
Curious information gathered from far-off countries.

Magazine Topics.
Literary and art matter in recent publications.

Topics Out of Books.
Interesting passages from some of the newest and most interesting books.

Editorial Topics.
Among the subjects discussed will be Scott's surviving popularity, the proposal in London to start an Academy of Letters, and English views of American books.

Children's Rooms in Libraries.
Their growing use, and the value they are found to have.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Triple number (twenty-four pages) REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Saturday, Dec. 11. Many important features, including complete classified lists of the season's offerings of leading publishers.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AID FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott Asks Contributions for the Teachers and Pupils of a Southern School.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, received a telegram yesterday from Tougaloo, Miss., informing him that the Girls' Hall of the Normal and Industrial School of that place had been destroyed by fire. The news was sent by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, a brother-in-law of Dr. Abbott, who is the Dean of the school. The dispatch was brief, but told the story. The Principal, three teachers, and the forty girls attending the school escaped from the burning building, but all of their personal belongings were destroyed.

Dr. Hamlin asks for aid, especially for donations of clothing and bedding, which are much needed. Any contributions that may be sent to Dr. Abbott's home, 110 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will be forwarded to the unfortunate ones in Mississippi.

Dr. Abbott in speaking last evening of the fire said:

"This school for colored people is a large one, under the direction of the American Missionary Association. This calamity, following after the yellow fever experiences in the South, makes a strong appeal to the benevolent. Any contributions I may receive will be gladly acknowledged through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

OPPONENTS USED KNIVES.

A Jersey City Man and His Son Fight Two Strangers.

George L. Fenner, forty-eight years old, and George P. Fenner, twenty-five years old, his son, of 341 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, celebrated Thanksgiving Eve in New York. On their way home at 3 A. M. yesterday they quarreled with two men in a Belt line trolley car, and when the car reached Jersey City Heights all four went to a vacant lot to settle their troubles.

At 4:30 o'clock Patrolman George Mead found Fenner and his son on Summit Avenue. Each was cut in several places. They said they were getting the better of their opponents when the two men attacked them with knives. They were taken to the City Hospital where their wounds were dressed, after which they went home.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. THIS FRIDAY AFT. at 2:15 and Sat. Eve., Nov. 27, at 8:15. NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (INC.) Soloist: *Ysaye*, Violinist. Programme: BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 8; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for violin with orchestra; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphonic Ballad "Voyvode" (new, first time); WAGNER, Parsifal Paraphrase; WAGNER, Siegfried's Rhine Journey. Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; now at box office. 500 Seats in Balcony, 50 cents.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins at 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY. PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY. "Will afford the keenest treat to lovers of the drama."—World. "A fine play; positive vitality and charm."—Times. "The night was a festival; presage a long career."—Tribune. "A clever society comedy."—Herald. "No play at the Lyceum had ever been better acted."—Sun. ....INSTANT SUCCESS.... of Mr. Pinero's brilliant 5-act comedy-drama of modern society.

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. BROS. GRIFFITHS. McWade and May, Comedy; Living Pictures; George H. Wood, Comedian; Jennie Yeamans, Comedienne; O'Brien and Havel, Acrobats and Dancers; Gertrude Haynes, Musical Act; Lina Paulzer, Wire Walker; 40 other stars. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St. & 3d Av. Ev'gs, 7. All Orch., 50c. All Balcs., 25c. Res'd. No smoking at daily mats, 1:30 P. M., 15c., 25c. AUGUSTE VAN BIENE, JOSEPHINE SABEL, MAXWELL and SIMPSON, CLIFFORD and HUTH; others. Shun speculators. Buy in adv'ce.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Manager. LAST THREE PERFORMANCES. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. To-night at 8:30: A Parisian Romance. Saturday Matinée: Beau Brummell. Sat'y Eve., (Farewell.) Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde. Com'g, Nov. 29, the distinguished Polish Artiste, MADAME ALEXANDRA VIARDA.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE YEAR. MISS JULIA ARTHUR, Supported by Mr. EDWIN ARDEN, in Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's play, A LADY OF QUALITY.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. IT'S ALL RIGHT—"WE FIX." MAY IRWIN. A stream of laughter. "SWELL MISS FITZWELL."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, AT 8:15, OPENING OF THE SEASON. FIRST GRAND CONCERT. YSAYE, PLANÇON, PUGNO, VAN CORTLANDT, SEIDL AND HIS ORCHESTRA. Prices, 50c. to $2.00, at box office, Schuberth's, and Tyson's. Direction of R. E. Johnston & Co. STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

Thanksgiving Week. EDEN MUSEE Attractions. THE WORLD IN WAX ALWAYS. New Groups To-day. ARCTIC EXPLORERS NANSEN meeting Jackson. Andrée and His Balloon. PEARY with his DOGS. CINEMATOGRAPH. ALL NEW VIEWS. Grand Concerts Aft. and Evening.

St. Nicholas 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. ADMISSION 50c. MUSIC. Skating Rink

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM., 50c. MAT. SAT. ANNA HELD nightly at 11:04 and at all matinées. MARIE LLOYD, ALICE ATHERTON; FAUST BALLET AND FOREIGN STARS. Sunday Eve., Nov. 28, first popular Concert.

DALY'S Every even'g this week, 8:15, THE GEISHA. Last Matinée To-morrow. Monday Next—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW, with Miss ADA REHAN.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. MATS. WED. & SAT. LAST WEEK OF THE GLAD HAND AND VESTA TILLEY. NEXT WEEK—NEW BURLESQUE. POUSSE CAFE; or, THE WORST BORN.

MANHATTAN B'way & 33d. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. E. E. Rice's Comedy Company in HIS LITTLE DODGE.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24TH ST., NEAR B'WAY. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK. 100TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 15. (Souvenirs.)

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. MAUDE ADAMS. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

DORIS' WINTER CIRCUS. "A great success."—Sun. Tele. 2,983 38th St. (60 horses, 10 clowns, acrobats, B'way and 42d St. trapeze artists, riding baboon, &c. Two performances daily, 2 & 8:15 P. M.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St. MR. N. C. GOODWIN. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Sat. SECOND MONTH. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. JOHN DREW. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. "A G